The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BY RAIL.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION—SPEECH BY MR. M'CRARY, OF IOWA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The debate upon the transportation question, which has been so long expected, to-day began in the House. The bill reported from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, providing for the regulation of commerce by railroads among the several States, come up on a special order, and Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, Chairman of the committee, in a long and elaborate legal argument, set forth the extreme views held upon this question. He founded his argument in the proposition that railways are public highways, and railroad corporations common carriers. He denied that the bill was hostile to railroad interests. It required nothing more than was demanded of these companies by common law, and was needed only because the common law did not supply adequate means of enforcing its own principles. The principle of the bill was solely this, that common carriers should carry for all making application for a remunerative compensation and without unjust discrimination. He thought that English precedents sustained this view of the common law, and maintained, first, that Congress has the constitutional power to regulate inter-State commerce; second, that Congress has the power to regulate such commerce by railroads; third, that Congress can provide remedies against extortion on the part of common carriers engaged in such commerce. The plenary constitutional power over commerce embraced the power to regulate railroads. Mr. Arthur, of Kentucky, a Democratic member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, took the floor in reply to Mr. McCrary, but was interrupted by the adjournment. Mr. Arthur indicated his position to be that of an old State-rights Democrat; that the clause of the Constitution relative to the regulation of commerce would not bear such an interpretation as was given by Mr. McCrary. It is manifest that the debate will be quite protracted, as nearly all the Representatives from the South and West desire to be heard upon the question.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION AND THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The reiterated report of bad feeling between the Indian Peace Commissioners and the Interior Department are wholly without foundation. The commission recently met in Washington. Two vacancies were filled in the board, of which mention has been heretofore made. At the meeting there was a full and free conference among the Commissioners, and between the Commissioners and the officers of the Interior Department. The conference developed the fact that entire cordiality and harmony exist between the board and the department. The Peace Commission has no charges to present against the department, and the department none against the commission. The commission has expressed no objection whatever to the law requiring their examination of vouchers to be made in Washington.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The Pennsylvania Senators have an up-hill fight in the Senate for their Centennial bill. Not a single Senator having joined them in advocating the international features of the proposed exhibition, Mr. Cameron, who is an effective worker, is busy in his efforts to secure votes for the bill as it came from the House, but it is almost impossible that he will succeed in securing the passage of the bill. A motion was made to-day by Mr. Sherman to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, and every Senator who gave any expression of opinion favored such reference.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.

Mr. Morton, who has been confined to his room for several days by indisposition, is much better, and is expected to occupy his seat in the Senate to-morrow. On account of Mr. Morton's absence from the chamber, Mr. Carpenter has deferred his motion to take up for reference his bill relative to a new election in Louisiana. He gave notice to-day that if the Indiana Senator should be present to-morrow he would ask to have the bill referred, and would submit his remarks in regard thereto.

GEN. HOWARD.

The substitution on the Howard Court of Inquiry of Col. Nelson H. Miles, of the Fifth Infantry, for Gen. McDowell gives the friends of Gen. Howard great satisfaction. Col. Miles commanded a colored regiment during the war. He was also the jailer of Jeff. Davis when the Ex-President of the Confederacy was confined at Fortress Monroe.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The illness of Mr. Boutwell has prevented the investigation of the affairs of the District from proceeding, but he is now able to be out, and a meeting has been called for to-morrow morning to consider the matters that were to be presented this morning if the meeting had been held. No witnesses have yet been subpœnaed, and it is not likely the taking of testimony will begin till the latter part of the week.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House Committee on the Judiciary commenced this morning the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Bankruptcy bill. A full committee was not present. There is less unity in the committee than has hitherto been supposed. The members who originally were in favor of an absolute repeal of the Bankruptcy law, so far as they gave expression to their views, showed this morning that they have not changed them, and that they will not agree to the Senate amendments. The probable result will be a recommendation in favor of non-concurrence and the appointment of a committee of conference.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ROCHESTER INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

At the written request of Senator Sargent the President yesterday directed the Attorney General to prepare the necessary papers to remit the fine and imprisonment of Messrs. Hall, Marsh, and others, the Rochester Election Inspectors, who were tried and convicted in June, 1873, of registering Miss Susan B. Anthony's and other women's names and receiving their votes.

COLORED REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 3.—The colored people of Ohio have never before sought public office since accorded that right by the fifteenth amendment, but a formal movement in that direction was inaugurated here last night. A meeting of colored citizens was held at the Young Men's Hall, at which a resolution was adopted to the effect that the colored citizens of Toledo pledge their unanimous support to the Republican Party, whose wards they are, and from whose hands they look for political preferment. The nomination of a Justice of the Peace and a constable were made, and resolutions adopted requesting the Republican City Convention to ratify them.

STRIKE OF MILL HANDS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—This afternoon a meeting was held of employes of cotton and woolen mills in the lower section of the city, who are out on strike for the return of the old prices paid prior to the reduction of fifteen per cent. The meeting was principally composed of females. It was stated that the mills of Gartlet & Co. John Williams, and Jno. B. Nelson were the only ones at present that have shut their doors, the proprioters of other establishments having acceded to the demand of their employes. At the meeting the strikers resolved to hold out, and addresses were made by Henry Lowe and others. Mr. Lowe stated that much good was expected from the recent strike, as there was a new movement on foot to form a union of all the mill-hands for self-protection. To-morrow the weavers in Schepper Brothers' Mills at Kensington, about 1,200 in number, will hold a meeting. They have been out on a strike for some time.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

LARGE MEETING AT CONCORD—SPEECHES BY HON. J. H. ELA AND SENATOR WADLEIGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 3.—The first great Republican meeting of the campaign was held here to-night in Phenix Hall. The speakers were Hon. Jacob H. Ela, of the Treasury Department, and United States Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh, of Milford. Mr. Ela made a very effective speech, in which he said that the great questions which have occupied public attention for the past twenty years are settled and have gone into history. The new questions are not sufficiently developed to form definite issues for political action, but the questions of the past have been settled by the Republican Party, and in all of them that party was found on the right side, and it is safer to trust the future problem to the same hands. The Democratic Party was invariably on the wrong side, and at every important crisis it has been found embarrassing the Government and opposing measures which were intended to secure freedom, justice, and progress. And now, on the question of regulating inland transportation, which is the trying necessity of the time, it has already in Congress shown itself to be on the side of co-operations and against the people. With regard to State affairs, Mr. Ela declared that the Administration, in the hands of the Republicans, has been so prudent, economical, and honest that in 1871, when the Democrats obtained control by a coalition with the labor reformers, and appointed a committee of investigation and retrenchment, they were unable to find anything to reform or even to criticise. With regard to the license policy, of which the Democrats are trying to make a good deal of capital, Mr. Ela said that it was intended to cheat both sides. It offered prohibition by local option to the temperance people, which was a snare and a delusion, as was shown here twenty-five years ago, when the law was prohibition with license by local option, and the few towns in which licenses were granted supplied the whole surrounding country with liquor. It also cheated the liquor-dealers, as its effects would be mainly to benefit foreign wholesale dealers and to foster aristocratic and expensive saloons, to the ruin of the small and humble ones. Mr. Ela condemned the whole policy of license legislation, a traffic which causes ninety-hundredths of the crime, poverty and wretchedness with which society is cursed. Mr. Wadleigh's strong point was that the question of the right to secede which underlay the causes of the war, is not settled. The South, though acknowledging defeat in the resort to force, has not given up the right, and no Democratic declaration can be found to the effect that no such right exists. Until this is done it will not be safe to trust the power in the hands of that party. If it should get control of the National Administration, the old claim would be brought up by the South, and a new attempt would be made to rend the Union asunder, with a better chance of success. It would be tried next time on peaceful measures, and through the control of the Government. There should be no thought of placing power in the hands of the Democrats until the danger is entirely past.

The meeting was large, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. To-morrow night there are meetings at Nashua and Claremont, Mr. Wadleigh speaking at the former place, and Mr. Ela at the latter. As reports come in from various towns the Republican prospects appear to brighten.

ESTIMATES OF THE PROBABLE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONCORD, N. H., March 3.—The present political campaign is the quietest ever known here. Throughout the State there is no excitement whatever, and but little enthusiasm. The Republican State Central Committee feel confident that they will elect Gen. McCutchins by a small majority, though they admit that it is possible that there may be no election by the people. Their canvass is complete for 200 towns, and is about the same as that of last year. The Chairman of the committee claims that they will carry all the Senatorial districts but three, giving the Democrats the Tenth and Eleventh Districts and defeating an election in the Sixth. He also claims a majority for the House. At the Democratic head-quarters they are equally confident and claim to be able to elect Mr. Weston by a good majority. In the Senatorial fight they expect to carry five districts and defeat an election in one other. There is a slight interest manifested by the licensemen and prohibitionists in the campaign, and they have presented their views to some extent in public meetings. The Republican leaders deny that Butlerism will affect to any extent their party in this State, while the Democratic managers claim that it is gaining votes for them. The prohibition vote, the Republicans admit, will be large and mostly from their ranks. The first rally of the campaign was by the Republicans to-night at Phœnix Hall. The meeting was addressed by Bainbridge Wadleigh, United States Senator from New-Hampshire, and J. F. Ela, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

CALIFORNIA.

THE VASQUEZ BAND OF ROBBERS HEARD FROM—THE APACHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The notorious Vasquez and his gang of outlaws have again been heard from. On Friday last they robbed the passengers of the Los Angeles stage, near Solidad, obtaining $300, but no personal violence was offered by the robbers. At Solidad they robbed a store, stole six horses from a stable, afterward robbed a teamster on the road, and then started for the mountains. There is as yet no organized pursuit of the gang, although the State offers $15,000 reward for their capture.

A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, states that Cassador's band of Apaches has surrendered to Lieut. Bache. Cochise is reported as saying that he will not leave his reservation, and will do all in his power to prevent others from doing so. This is taken as an indication that the desire for war is by no means unanimous among the Apaches.

CONDITION OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—Dr. J. P. White, Ex-President Fillmore's family physician, reports at 9 o'clock to-night no change in the latter's condition. He says that, while the whole body is completely paralysed, the Ex-President's mind is clear. He can articulate distinctly, although with an effort. He can eat, and fully appreciates his condition. The Doctor thinks there is hope of his being able to weather the attack.

THE LOUISIANA FUNDING ACT.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—In the case of Stern Brothers *vs.* the State Auditor, Judge Wood to-day issued a restraining order against sundry tax collectors, forbidding them to execute provisions of the funding bill, alleged to be unconstitutional, because impairing the obligation of contracts.

ABBY KELLY FOSTER'S FARM.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 3.—The purchaser of the farm of Stephen and Abby K. Foster, at the recent sale for non-payment of taxes, has notified the City Treasurer that he will not take the deed, and the property reverts to the city.

ALBANY.

A BUSY DAY IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Very few of the Senate orators were in talking humor this morning, and a great deal of important business was transacted.

THE DISSEMINATION OF FALSE NEWS A FELONY.

A bill entitled an act to declare the publication and dissemination of false news a crime was introduced by Senator Jacobs. It provides that every person who shall knowingly circulate false intelligence with the intent of depreciating or advancing the market price of the public funds of the United States or of the stocks or bonds of any corporation or association, or of any merchandise or commodity whatever, shall be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years. The bill further provides that every person who shall forge the name of the officer of any corporation to any letter, message, or paper whatever, with intent to advance or depreciate the market price of the public funds, or the market price of bonds or stock issued by any corporation, or of gold or silver coin, &c., shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of forgery in the third degree, and shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A bill to amend the laws for the incorporation of five insurance companies was introduced by Senator Ganson. It provides that any insurance company incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada shall, upon the deposit of $200,000 with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New-York, be allowed to transact business within the limits of this State. The bill is accompanied by a petition numerously signed by officers of insurance companies asking for its passage. A similar bill was introduced in the House.

TAX COLLECTION IN NEW-YORK CITY.

In Committee of the Whole the Senate took up the bill relating to the collection of taxes in the City of New-York. Senator Wood offered the following as a substitute:

In order to provide for the payment of the amount of money chargeable to the City and County of New-York to be raised by taxation and paid by the said City to the State, as ascertained and certified to in the statement of the State Controller made in the year 1873, which amount is $3,864,343 30, and $255,107 14 interest, making $4,119,450 44, and the further sum of $7,676,481 70, making in the aggregate the sum of $11,792,932 14, and in lieu of raising the same by taxation in the year 1874, the said City and County of New-York is hereby authorized and required to issue the bonds of the said City and County for said aggregate amount. Said bonds shall be signed by the Controller and Mayor of the City, sealed with the seal of said City. Said bonds shall bear an annual interest of seven per cent., payable half yearly. The principal to be payable in ten years from the date of the bonds. The bonds shall be sold by said City Controller for cash, and from the proceeds thereof he shall pay to the State Controller the said aggregate amount of $11,792,932 14, the one-half thereof on the 15th day of April and the other half thereof on the 1st day of May, 1874. The City and County of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the property by law subject to taxation within the City and County of New-York, in each year subsequent to the present, the one-tenth part of the principal of said bonds, to be held and kept, or invested as a fund, for the payment of said bonds on maturity, and also raise as much more as, with the accrued interest on said fund, shall pay the interest on the said bonds as such interest shall fall due.

SPECIE PAYMENT AND STATE BANKING.

The following resolution was introduced by Senator Wellman and tabled under the rule:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to take such action as may be necessary to procure legislation for the relief of the banks of this State from the present existing discriminations against them; and in pursuance of the plan for free banking and a national currency as recommended by the Superintendent of the Banking Department in his last annual report to the Legislature, to use their influence for the passage of such laws as will provide for a restoration of free banking under State laws, with a uniform currency.

IMPORTANT TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator Dayton introduced a bill, which provides that all life insurance companies shall deposit in the Insurance Department securities of the kind, and in addition to the amount now required, to any amount not less than $25,000, for the benefit of all the holders of registered policies and annuity bonds.

THE BEACH PNEUMATIC ROAD AGAIN.

The Beach Pneumatic Transit Company is again asking for legislation. Senator Ray to-day introduced a bill changing the name of the corporation to the Broadway Underground Railway Company, and providing that when proof shall be furnished that said company have expended at least $250,000 in the construction of the first section of the road the Controller of the City of New-York, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City, shall be authorized to indorse and guarantee for and on behalf of said City the payment of the interest at six per cent. per annum in gold upon $250,000 of the first mortgage bonds of said company. And thereafter for every $250,000 so expended by the company a like indorsement shall be given by the Controller until the whole of the first sections of the road is constructed, equipped, and in complete running order. But the whole amount of bonds so indorsed shall not exceed $10,000,000. The bill further provides that before any indorsement shall be given the consent of a majority of the people of the City of New-York shall be obtained at the election to be held in November, 1874.

THE CITY PARKS BILL.

The Assembly bill relating to the work on the Riverside and Morningside Parks was not called up to-day in the Senate, as was expected. Messrs. Wales and Williamson, of the Park Commission, were present during the entire session. They occupied members' seats on the floor of the Chamber.

THE IMMIGRANT HEAD-MONEY BILL.

Senator King, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, has not yet reported upon the bill to increase the immigrant head-money. It has now been before the committee some weeks, and those interested in it are anxiously waiting for a decision.

PROTECTING NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Senator Booth's bill for the protection of New-York Harbor was passed to-day without a dissenting vote. The following are its provisions in full:

It shall not be lawful to throw or cause to be thrown into the waters of the Port of New-York, within the City and County of New-York, or at any point opposite to or adjacent to the shores of the City and County of New-York, on the Hudson River, or below Throg's Point, on the East River, nor in the bay inside of Sandy Hook, any cinders or ashes from any steam-boat, under the penalty of $100 for each and every offense, recoverable by the Commissioners hereinafter named; and for such penalty the steam-boat from which such cinders or ashes were thrown, its master and owner, shall be liable; and any steam-boat having any pipe or opening so constructed as to admit of putting ashes or cinders through the same into the water shall be liable to a fine of $50 for each and every day such pipe or opening shall exist, to be recoverable by the said Commissioners in an action against the owners of such steam-boat, and such steam-boat shall also be liable therefor. It shall be lawful for either of said Commissioners of Pilots, or the agent of said Board of Commissioners of Pilots, at any time in the day time, to go on board of and examine any steam-boat in the Harbor of New-York for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such pipe or opening exists on such steam-boat.

The Port of New-York, wherever the same is mentioned or referred to in the said act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, or in any act relating to the waters of the said port, shall be deemed and taken to include all the waters of the North River or East River adjacent to, or opposite to, the shores of the City and County of New-York, as the boundaries of said City and County of New-York are now fixed by law.

The various scows employed by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, or by the contractors for removing the ashes, garbage, and refuse of said cities, while moored at the various dumping-boards of said cities, are hereby designated and required to receive directly any and all ashes, garbage, or rubbish from any steam-tug or vessel in the Harbor of New-York; and, in addition to the foregoing provisions, two or more scows shall be located at one or more of the said dumping-boards on the East and North Rivers respectively, at such other points as the Commissioners of Pilots may direct, for the special use of boats and vessels wishing to discharge ashes, garbage, or rubbish; and the ashes, garbage, or rubbish received by all of the said scows shall be disposed of as part of the refuse of and at the expense of the said cities.

CITY CASES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Quite a protracted discussion took place in the House to-day upon the bill of Mr. Blessing, which provides that appeals in all actions or proceedings in which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are plaintiffs or defendants shall have a preference in the Court of Appeals over all actions, except those by law now entitled to a preference, and may be moved out of their order on the calendar. Mr. Alvord objected to the bill, on the ground that it gave litigants in New-York an undue and unfair advantage over those in other portions of the State. The principal argument adduced by those who favored the measure was the litigious spirit which characterized the present Controller of New-York City in the administration of the affairs of his department, and which operated to the injury and sometimes to the ruin of poor persons having just claims. This argument did not seem to have much weight with the members, as the bill was killed by the very decisive vote of 55 to 22.

FORGING CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER.

A bill to the following effect was passed in the House to-day:

"Any person who shall present any forged letter or forged certificate of recommendation, or make any false statement in writing as to his or her name or residence or previous employments, and thereupon shall obtain appointment to any position of trust, the duties of which are wholly or in part to collect, or receive, or disburse money, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not to exceed one year, or by fine not to exceed the sum of $250, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

MR. EASTMAN'S RAPID-TRANSIT BILL.

Mr. Eastman to-day introduced a rapid-transit bill, which provides for the appointment of five Commissioners by the Governor to select a plan and route, who shall be organized into a company to construct and operate the road; that then the necessary means shall be raised by subscription, no City aid being required or provided for. The prize for the best plan is fixed at $20,000, which shall be paid out of the subscriptions. If parts of two or more plans are accepted, then the prize shall be divided among those whose plans are taken. These are the changes made in the former bill, and Mr. Eastman says parties stand ready to subscribe all the money necessary to construct and equip the road. The Commissioners are required to complete not less than two tracks to Forty-second street within eight months from the date of the commencement of construction.

A VIADUCT ROAD.

A bill was also introduced by Mr. Ryan providing for a viaduct road from Park row to Harlem River, on the Williams plan. The bill provides that the work of construction shall be commenced within three months of the passage of the act, and that a forfeit of $250,000 shall be deposited with the Controller of the City of New-York.

CLAIMS OF LABORERS.

Mr. Kirk, of New-York, introduced a bill the object of which is to make the wages of mechanics, laborers, &c., preferred claims, as where assignments are made, or in the event of the death of an employer. The final section of the bill provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect any mortgage or lien of any description created before the claim of such mechanic or laborer accrued.

THE LUNACY LAWS.

The bill of Mr. Prince in regard to the safe-keeping of lunatics passed the House to-day by the vote of 81 to 9. The following is the bill in its amended shape:

The Governor of the State is authorized to appoint for the City and County of New-York not less than ten nor more than fifty, and in every other county not less than five nor more than fifteen, respectable physicians, to be known as Examiners of Lunacy, and to fill vacancies occurring among such Examiners as they occur; and in every case arising in any county requiring, as now provided by law, the certificate of two physicians to require the confinement for safe keeping of any person on the ground of lunacy, such certificate shall be required to be signed by two of the Examiners of Lunacy so appointed, resident in the county in which such case of lunacy is found; and no person shall be received as a lunatic in any asylum, public or private, without such certificate. The appointment of examiners, as aforesaid, shall be made on the recommendation of the Boards of Supervisors, or a majority of the members thereof, of the respective counties. Said examiners shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, and vacancies shall be filled in the same way in which the original appointments are made.

THE CANALS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Davis to-day in regard to the management of the State canals, which abolishes the office of Canal Superintendent, and confers larger powers on the Canal Commissioners in their several divisions.

THE ARMORIES BILL.

The Committee on Cities will, on Thursday next, afford all persons interested in the bill abolishing the Commissioners for Armories, an opportunity of being heard.

REPORTS OF COUNTY TREASURERS.

At the last General Term of the Supreme Court an order was entered requiring the various County Treasurers of the Third Department to report to the General Term the amount of court funds held by them, and how invested on or before the first Tuesday of March to date, or show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. At the opening of the court to-day reports were received from the Treasurer of Sullivan, Greene, Schoharie, Ulster, Rensselaer, and Columbia, with detailed statements attached. The court stated that before the close of the term a Referee would be appointed to examine each statement, and report thereon.

BILLS BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly gave a hearing this afternoon to the parties interested in the bill to make the office of Clerks of courts in New-York elective, and another bill giving the appointment to the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Prince read a number of letters from Justice Fancher and other Judges protesting against any change in the present system of appointing Clerks, which lodges the power in the Judges. A delegation of Sheriffs from various counties will appear before the committee to-morrow to urge the passage of the bill regulating fees.

THE EXHIBITION COMPANY.

The Senate Committee on Cities have decided to report in favor of the Assembly bill repealing the act authorizing and directing the Controller of New-York City to loan $2,500,000 to the Industrial Exhibition Company.

SPEERS' TRAVELING SIDEWALK.

Among the bills ordered to a third reading in the Assembly was Speers' Traveling Sidewalk bill. Considerable discussion, more indeed than the subject was worth, took place on this familiar project, and some amendments were made to it which will have the effect of preventing any damage being done to the streets of the City by people desirous of putting the projector's theories to the test of experiment.

DEATH OF A DESTITUTE SOLDIER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—An unknown man, who died suddenly yesterday morning in a kitchen on Broad street, where he had asked shelter, was identified to-day as Andrew Meade Bowen, who came to this city in April, 1865, a private of the Twentieth New-York Regiment. The verdict of the inquest to-day was that he came to his death from natural causes.

EX-CITY TREASURER GAGE, OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—In the case of David A. Gage, late City Treasurer of Chicago, Judge Booth, of the Criminal Court, to-day, granted a transfer to the Circuit Court of Lake County, where the indictments for perjury and misappropriation of the public funds will accordingly be tried at the next term of that court.

THE SYSTEM OF MOITIES.

OPENING OF THE INVESTIGATION.

PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE INQUIRY—SPECIFIC CHARGES NOT TO BE EXAMINED—FACTS BEARING ON THE SYSTEM ONLY TO BE RECEIVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The inquiry of the Ways and Means Committee as to the operations of the moiety system has taken an unexpected turn, and has started in a direction not proposed when the examination began. It is not the purpose of the committee to investigate any charges against Mr. Jayne or any charges against the importers at New-York. The investigation was designed to be as specific as possible, but was not to be directed against individuals or to be personal, the object of the committee being to determine what legislation ought to be recommended. The committee wished to learn generally the operations of the system, that they might determine whether it should be abolished or retained. Mr. Jayne in his statements was permitted in some degree to testify specifically as to some of the cases with which he had been officially connected, no objection being made because it was thought that the general operation of the system might be better understood from a statement of particular cases. It was foreseen in the beginning by some members of the committee that difficulty might arise from this method of proceeding.

Mr. Jayne's statement to-day was in the nature of charges against the firm of Rufus Story. It was clear that charges of a personal character could not be entertained by the committee without permitting the accused parties to appear and answer. This would lead to an interminable investigation of proceedings under the Moiety laws for years past, for which the Ways and Means Committee have not time, even if such an investigation were desirable. The committee will, without doubt, decide to permit no more charges against individuals or firms to be presented, and will confine Mr. Jayne to discussion of the operation of the law. The committee will continue this subject morning and evening till all the testimony necessary has been submitted.

The Boston and New-York representatives, who are here to attend this examination, are making strong efforts for the repeal of the moiety system, and they will be permitted to state fully their views and grievances. A great deal of personal feeling has been aroused, and the contest promises to be warm and excited. General interest has been awakened in the subject, and there is a widespread prejudice against the moiety laws. If a direct vote could be had immediately the majority for repeal would probably be very large. But there is a disposition on the part of the more thoughtful and candid opponents of the system to inquire in advance of action whether it is wise to go to the extreme and abolish the entire system, or whether some of its features should not be preserved.

INQUIRY BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—B. G. JAYNE ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day had before them the subjects of seizures of books and papers of merchants and importers and of moieties. There were present Jackson S. Schultz, and Mr. McKesson; Mr. J. C. Hopper, representing the National Revenue Reform Association and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade; Messrs. A. H. Rice, Candler, Spalding, Nourse, Hyde, and Pomery, of the Boston Board of Trade. William E. Dodge, David A. Wells, and B. G. Jayne were also present. Some of the gentlemen were amply supplied with documents. The proceedings commenced with the reading of testimony given at a former meeting by Mr. Jayne on the subject of moieties, in which it was said that he had made examinations, or been connected with the examination, of fifty-nine commercial houses, in forty of which judgment has been obtained. Twenty or twenty-five were for false returns, for which suits were brought.

Mr. Jayne explained the mode of proceeding in such cases, and gave the particulars of the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, and, continuing his testimony, said his position before the committee was simply this: If the law was wrong or oppressive, it should be repealed or reversed, and if wrong and oppressive, some such cases could be found under the law. Action should not be taken without understanding what the action had been. He had brought with him the complete record of every case, since he had been in the service of the United States. If the present law had been made an instrument of wrong, some of the men who have suffered such wrong should be brought here, and with them he would discuss the question on its merits. But if the complaint came from violators of the law and their sympathizing friends, then the committee must determine the value of their statements before they legislate for the good of the entire people. So far as denunciations were made against him by the press, he had no complaint to make, presuming that they originated in an imperfect understanding of the question. He had been waiting for five years for some man to come forward and charge him with corruption in order that he might meet his accuser. After noticing the recent publication against his official and private conduct, he explained the case of Rufus Story, of the firm of Rufus Story & Co., No. 7 Frankfort street, New-York. In 1871 he caused the seizure of the books and papers of the firm. They had imported pepper brought into New-York by E. D. Morgan & Co. The fraud was in the false weight returned, the Government losing $5,000 of duty. And here the witness said he had settled the case. He had, however, furnished evidence to the United States Attorney, who had received any offer of settlement that had ever been directed to him. The Government had lost $5,000 by the fraudulent weight of the pepper returned, procured, through connivance.

Mr. Hyde, of Boston, said he and his delegation came here with the understanding that they would discuss only cases in which charges had been made, and that those accused should have an opportunity to appear before the committee. They did not propose to go into a general discussion.

Mr. Kelly, Chairman pro tem of the committee, said he supposed the witness was showing the methods by which frauds were committed.

Mr. Wood, of the committee, said the object of the investigation was mainly with regard to revising the existing law, but if in the course of his statements the witness should give testimony which affected the credit of merchants transacting business in Europe or the East Indies, it was due to any respectable merchant whose business was put in peril that they should be heard by the committee.

Mr. Kelley said he understood the purpose of the committee was to investigate the subject fully.

Mr. Jayne said, with much apparent feeling, and in a tremulous tone of voice: "I stand before you accused of wrong. These gentlemen come and ask you to listen to charges given under the influence of public opinion; and shall I stand here accused while my wife to-day is broken-hearted by these charges, made by these infernal thieves and their representatives."

Mr. Hood and other members of the committee said they could not permit such remarks as those just uttered by the witness, who was required to take his seat.

Mr. Kelley warned the witness he must regard the decorum of the occasion.

Mr. Niblack, of the committee, suggested there must be some limit to the examination, and therefore the committee should consult upon the subject before proceeding further.

Mr. Jayne, resuming—Had in no case recommended the prosecution of any man for a technical violation of law. He then referred to the law of 1863, showing the course pursued relative to violations of the Customs laws.

Mr. Sheldon, of the committee, suggested two points on which the witness should give his opinion as to protecting merchants from prosecution for alleged fraud in cases where errors are accidental or unintentional, and whether the sums paid to officers as moieties and expenses of the court are not so large as to amount to a severe execution of law.

After a brief conference the committee adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

CHARTER ELECTIONS.

THE VOTE IN GLOVERSVILLE, OSWEGO, CORNING, AND OTHER TOWNS IN THIS STATE.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 3.—At a charter election held in this village to-day, there were 1,160 votes polled upon the issue of license or no license, resulting in a decisive victory of 594 majority for no license. A grand ratification meeting is now in progress to celebrate the event, and there is intense excitement among the people who throng the streets.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 3.—At the charter election in this city to-day, John Arnot, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 851 majority. The majorities for the other Democratic candidates ranged from 865 to 1,278. The Democrats elected six out of the seven Aldermen and six out of the seven Supervisors.

UTICA, N. Y., March 3.—Theodore S. Sayre, Republican, was elected Mayor by 423 majority. The Republicans elected their whole city ticket except City Attorney.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 3.—At the charter election held here to-day, the Democrats elected Chauncey M. Leonard, Mayor, by a majority of about 500; also a Recorder by a large majority, and two Aldermen and two Supervisors. The Republicans elected two Aldermen, a Water Commissioner, and two Supervisors.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 3.—Charles N. Ross, Esq., Democrat, was elected Mayor of Auburn, to-day, by a plurality of about 400. Two Republicans were in the field against him, one as a Temperance candidate. The Board of Aldermen will stand as follows: Eight Republicans, and six Democrats. The Republicans elect five of the seven Supervisors.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 3.—Hon. James G. Lindsley, Liberal-Republican, was elected Mayor, to-day, without opposition.

POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., March 3.—At the charter election to-day Robert E. Taylor, Republican, was re-elected Recorder without opposition. The Democrats re-elected Frank George City Treasurer. The Board of Aldermen stands seven Republicans to five Democrats. The Republicans elected four out of six Supervisors.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 3.—At the charter election held to-day, the Republicans elected Hon. B. Doolittle for Mayor by 100 majority, and four of the eight Aldermen. The new Council will now stand Republican.

ROME, N. Y., March 3.—Hon. G. H. Lynch was elected Recorder of this city to-day by 170 majority, a Republican gain of 600 over the last vote for Recorder. The Republicans also elected four out of five Aldermen, a gain of three.

CORNING, N. Y., March 3.—Chester S. Cole, a Liberal, was elected President of the village of Corning by 250 majority, over Hiram Pritchard, a Republican, who is one of the Commissioners of the Elmira Reformatory.

ELECTION IN BURLINGTON, VT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 3.—The election held in this city to-day resulted in a Democratic victory. Calvin H. Blodgett, a Democrat, carried four out of five wards in the city, and was elected Mayor over Lawrence Barnes, the Republican candidate, by eighty-eight majority. The Democrats elected four out of the seven Aldermen. M. R. Tyler, a Republican, was re-elected City Judge without opposition.

THE INDIANS.

SUSPICIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BANDS FROM THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHEYENNE, March 3.—The sending of information of Gen. Smith's expedition to the Indians at the Red Cloud Agency is prohibited. At Fort Laramie private advices are to the effect that the expedition reached the agency to-day. All the Indians left the agency as soon as it was known that the troops were on the way there, except Red Cloud and a few of his men. In what direction the bands have gone off is not known, but it is believed to be for hostile purposes. F. H. Smith, of the Indian Commission here, will be joined by Bishop Hare and other members of the Special Commission in a day or two, and proceed to Fort Laramie and the agencies.

THREATENED RAID INTO TEXAS BY LONE WOLF TO AVENGE THE DEATH OF HIS SON.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 3.—A special dispatch from San Antonio to the *News* says the latest authentic information from Fort Sill conveys sad news for the frontier people. Lone Wolf, a Kiowa Chief, is preparing to go to Texas with a strong party to avenge the death of his son, who was killed in a fight with the late Lieut. Hudson on the West Fork of the Nueces.

THE CASE OF CAPT. MAHONEY, OF THE FANNY JENNINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Capt. Dennis J. Mahoney, of the Fanny Jennings, had a further hearing to-day before the United States Commissioner, upon the charge of shooting and wounding one of his seamen named Patton. The whereabouts of Patton is not known, but the suit is brought by Dillon and other seamen. At the preliminary hearing the latter swore that the Captain fired three times at both him and Patton, striking the latter in the arm. Capt. Mahoney made oath to-day to the facts in the case, alleging insubordination on the part of the men. The affair occurred in the harbor of Matanzas, about a mile from the town. The Captain alleges that Patton picked up a cooper's adze, and advancing toward him, threatened to split his head open. Then he fired, but not at Dillon. The Commissioner required the Captain to give bail on his own recognizance to appear at court, if required. The Captain states that his case was heard before a Consul, Patton being discharged and paid off.

FAILURE OF A NEW-ORLEANS COTTON MERCHANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—The failure of Chas. Zapata, cotton commission merchant, is reported. Sterling exchange buyers lose $125,000. No cotton was shipped covering bills drawn.

TWO WOMEN DROWNED IN CROSSING THE OTTAWA RIVER.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 3.—Last evening, while Cyrille Bertrand, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Joseph Morrison, were being driven across the river by a carter, the ice gave way, and, with the exception of Mr. Bertrand, all were carried away and drowned. The body of Mrs. Morrison was recovered to-day.

BODIES RECOVERED FROM THE DRUMMOND COLLIERY, NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 3.—Last Saturday seven more bodies of the victims of the Drummond colliery explosion were recovered from No. 1 slope. Some of the bodies were at once identified by the widows and friends of the dead. The flesh on the bodies is much shrivelled, but the clothing, the hair, and the beards were quite natural, and were not at all burned.

THE LATE RAILWAY DISASTER IN CANADA.

LONDON, Ontario, March 3.—J. H. Breathwick, one of the victims of the late railway disaster, died to-day. Mr. Robinson, of Watford; Miss Lawrence, of Petrolia, and Mr. Hay are still in a precarious condition. The others are recovering.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

UNEASINESS AS TO THE FATE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 3—Midnight.—No news from the Gold Coast of a later date than Gen. Wolseley's dispatch has been received. In the absence of further advices, all kinds of rumors are in circulation, and grave fears are felt that some disaster may have occurred to the expeditionary force on its march back to the coast. The anxiety in the War Office is such that Mr. Gathorne Hardy stays there until a late hour, and clerks remain on duty all night. A steamer from Cape Coast Castle with dispatches was due at Lisbon on the 28th ult. It is possible she may not have intended to stop at Lisbon, and is coming to England direct; but such a course would be contrary to rule.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOME RULE CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, March 3.—A conference of Home Rulers was held in Dublin to-day. The Lord Mayor of the city presided.

SPAIN.

BOMBARDMENT OF BILBOA.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch dated to-day from St. Jean de Luz, a French town, eleven miles south-west of Bayonne, says the Carlists have kept up a steady bombardment on Bilboa the last six days.

GERMANY.

THE ALSACE QUESTION IN THE REICHSTAG—BISMARCK ON THE POWER TO DECLARE A STATE OF SIEGE.

BERLIN, March 3.—In the Reichstag a motion is under discussion to deprive the Governor of Elsass of the power to declare a state of siege. Prince Bismarck made a strong speech to-day against the motion. He declared he never expected Elsass would greet our institutions with applause. Elsass shared the responsibility of the war.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 138 yeas to 196 nays.

JAPAN.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS AT NAGASAKI.

NAGASAKI, March 3.—The insurgent force which appeared before this city, has been totally defeated by the Government troops, and has disappeared.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $227,825.

The City Council of Montgomery, Ala., has repealed the municipal law taxing commercial "drummers" selling by sample.

Mr. Simmons, the new Collector of Boston, declines a public reception in Boston, tendered him by some of his friends.

Judge Wm. Brown, of Madison County, Ill., committed suicide Monday morning by jumping into a well on his farm, near Edwardsville.

A row among some negroes at a distillery near Platte City, Mo., on Saturday night, resulted in the killing of one man and the fatal wounding of several others.

Levi W. Drury, an elderly man, was run over by a runaway team in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday morning, and dangerously hurt. One ear was nearly torn off and his skull was slightly fractured.

Miss Daley, servant of Col. Beck, at Fort Adams, R. I., was found dead in bed yesterday morning from the effects of coal gas. Miss Shields, who occupied the same room, was also rendered insensible.

Thomas A. Williams, agent of a tailoring firm in Philadelphia, was found drowned in a ditch near Canterbury, Del., yesterday. As the water was only about a foot deep, it is supposed he was overcome by a fit.

Chas. M. Brown, Dewitt C. Brackett, Joseph Deaver, Joshua Atkins, and Joseph D. McNeil, were arrested yesterday in Boston, charged with dealing in lottery tickets, and held in $2,000 bail each for trial.

Alderman John Doyle, of the First Ward of Buffalo, N. Y., was fatally injured yesterday by the falling of a derrick while he was superintending an excavation for a dry-dock. His back was broken. He was the first Republican Alderman ever elected from his ward.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Joseph Adams' barn and shed in Warren, R. I., with four horses and vehicles, were burned Monday evening.

The loss of J. M. Lawton, proprietor of the dollar store in St. Louis, which was burned Monday night, is from $25,000 to $30,000; insured for $10,000 in the London and Liverpool and Globe; $15,000 in the Royal and Imperial.

A fire at Kansas City, Monday, burned four buildings, including the Continental Hotel, saloon and restaurant, and the Laclede Hotel. Loss, $20,000.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

At the municipal elections in Maine on Monday the Republicans elected their candidates for Mayor in Portland, Auburn, Bath, and Rockland. Democrats were elected in Lewiston and Saco.

A communication to the Providence *Journal* asserts that, as it stands now, unless the custom is changed, no man can be Governor of Rhode Island unless he or his friends furnish from $3,000 to $5,000 to pay registration of taxes. This matter was incidentally brought out in the late State Prohibitory Convention, when a member said: "If these taxes are not paid by somebody, many a temperance man will go to the polls and find himself unqualified to vote."

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Journal* says that President Grant will positively nominate Ex-Collector Russell to be Minister Resident to Venezuela on the reception of the expected resignation of Mr. Pike, who has held the position since May 13, 1871.

The Democratic majority in the Senate of Texas has rejected the proposition to hold a constitutional convention, which was the principal plank in the last Democratic platform in that State.

The prohibitionists of Ohio have nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform which demands direct legislation against the liquor traffic; declares a distinct Prohibition Party a necessity; urges the election of national executive officers and Senators directly by the people, and pronounces against class legislation.

ACTS PASSED BY THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—In the Legislature to-day an act passed both Houses, repealing the election law known as act 19 of the last session. The act repealed restored some of the obnoxious features of the old election laws. Its repeal leaves the law of 1872, which Gov. Warmoth approved after the election, in force. Both Houses also passed an act ordering a new registration throughout the State.

FIRE IN BAIN HALL.

A fire occurred at 10 o'clock last evening among the scenery on the stage at Bain Hall, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street, which is occupied by James Bain for the exhibition of the panorama known as the "Pilgrim." The fire was discovered and extinguished by the Central Fire Insurance Patrol. Its origin is unknown, and the proprietor of the panorama claims a loss of [illegible], insured for $15,000. The building is owned by S. B. Solomon, and sustained trifling damage. The structure was formerly St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 3.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, said: "Oh Lord, our God, we come in this place to deplore before Thee the spirit of lying which is abroad, and we beseech Thee to rebuke the giant demon of slander that stalks forth casting upon all the earth a fearful shadow; paralyze the hand that writes the willful detraction; palsy the tongue that utters wanton calumny—the things which tend to undermine all confidence in the good and to give a malignant power to all the bad elements for the demoralization and destruction of human society. Let Thy flaming spirit take vengeance upon the false accuser and consume this spirit of ruin from all the land. This we ask in the name and for the sake of Him who was truth itself."

THE REISSUED LEGAL TENDERS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented a petition of a large number of prominent business men of New-York City, setting forth that they were alarmed at the assumption of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing United States notes without authority of law; that no civilized Government had ever resorted to an issue of irredeemable paper money in time of peace, and asking Congress to put an immediate stop to any further issue of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury, and cause the retirement at once of the legal-tender reserve issued. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Fenton in presenting the petition said the signers to it represented at least $500,000,000 capital.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual Fortification Appropriation bill without amendments. It was placed on the calendar, and Mr. Davis gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

THE LAZARETTO NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. LOGAN reported unfavorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to lease the old Lazaretto site, near Philadelphia, for a powder magazine, and the committee was discharged from further consideration thereof.

THE CENTENNIAL.

After some conversation on the order of business and the voting down of a motion to take up the Army bill, the bill in reference to the centennial exhibition was taken up, the pending question being an amendment by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, making the exhibition national in its character, instead of international.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations without instructions. He would vote for a large appropriation to aid the exhibition, either national or international, and believed Philadelphia the best place to hold it, but he wanted the bill to be carefully prepared. He did not oppose an international exposition, and believed that Congress, to some extent, was committed in favor of such a celebration, having already proclaimed to the world that it would be held. The people of his State favored the exhibition, and desired to see it held in Philadelphia. They were willing to contribute of their means to aid it, but, like prudent people, wanted to know how much it would cost. He hoped the bill would be referred.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said many things existed which made Philadelphia the proper place for an exhibition, but the great wealth and accommodations of New-York City made it an appropriate place for the celebration, if it were to be international in its character. He was ready to vote for a reasonable amount to make a creditable national exhibition, and the bill should be referred, that the committee might perfect it and throw around it the necessary safeguards. It was evident that nothing could be done by private subscriptions. He moved to amend the motion to refer so as to instruct the committee to provide for a national exhibition, but afterward withdrew the amendment.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said there were too many important questions involved in this bill to permit him to remain silent. He was not opposed to a proper celebration of the 4th of July, 1876, but denied the power of Congress to take money from the National Treasury to aid such an enterprise. He quoted from former debates on the subject to show that the exhibition was a local affair, and Congress was only asked to give it dignity. Should Congress appropriate funds for it, at least twenty to twenty-five millions would be required. He denied the right of Congress to appropriate money for a stock-jobbing corporation, and said the occasion would be too sacred to mix up with it wares and merchandise, dollars and cents. It would not be in accordance with our republican institutions to entertain the crowned heads of Europe in the manner they are received by their brother Sovereigns in foreign countries upon occasions of visits, and the people's money should not be used for any such purpose. He wanted the Fourth of July, 1876, to be a day of thanksgiving. Let the people hang their garlands on the tombs of our honored forefathers. Let there be a national celebration; but Congress should take charge of it, and the celebration should be in Washington, Philadelphia, and New-York. The bill should be referred and the committee would report a plan as well as the cost of the celebration.

Mr. SCOTT said six of the powers of the earth had accepted the invitation to participate in the celebration, and this morning he had received information that two more—Austria and the Sandwich Islands—had also accepted. The invitations would not be construed by the different rulers as personal to themselves, but would be through those rulers to their people to participate, and the only official acts of foreign Governments would be to appoint Commissioners from their respective countries to represent them here. He hoped the question would be settled as to whether the exhibition was to be national or international at once, so that the Commissioners might make their preparations accordingly. He did not believe an international celebration would cost $20,000,000, or anything like it, and the Commissioners had not thought of incurring such an enormous expense. He asked the Senate before sending the bill to the Committee on Appropriations to determine whether the celebration should be national or international. He had no objection to the bill going to the committee, providing the character of the exhibition be settled first. The Senate seemed disposed to treat this celebration as belonging to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and he would not hear the fair name of the State or city assailed, even by implication, without vindicating their honor.

Mr. SARGENT said that in his remarks yesterday he referred to the Governor of Pennsylvania being in error when he certified to the President of the United States that the proper provisions had been made for the centennial building. He (Mr. Sargent) had no desire to detract from the merits of the Governor, as he believed him to be a good man; but he had not exercised sufficient care in so certifying.

Pending discussion on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Bayard, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PROTECTION OF THE ALASKA FUR-SEALS.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act of July 1, 1870, to prevent the extermination of the fur-bearing animals in Alaska, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the months in which fur-seals may be taken for their skins on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and the the waters adjacent thereto, and the number to be taken in or about each island.

After explanation the bill was passed.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate commerce among the several States.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, who reported the bill from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. The bill related, he said, exclusively to inter-State commerce, and he asserted it to be the right and duty of Congress to regulate such commerce. It provided two things only in the nature of reformation: First, that persons engaged in railroad commerce shall not make unreasonable or extortionate charges; and, second, that they shall not make unjust discrimination in the matter of charges. The bill was, therefore, declaratory of the common law itself. It had not been prepared in any spirit of hostility to railroads. It required nothing from them that was not fair, just, and reasonable. It required from them only that which the common law as it stood now and from time immemorial required of them. He quoted from the highest judicial English authorities as to the rights, powers, and duties of railroads as public carriers, and as to the authority of Governments to regulate them, and argued that the power of Congress over inter-State railroads was plenary and unlimited, except where limitations were imposed by the Constitution, and was equal in extent with the power of any single Government over common carriers.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, asked him whether he held that there was any parallel between the power of the British Parliament and of the American Congress—whether the latter was not confined to such things as were defined in the Constitution, while the former was unlimited?

Mr. MCCRARY would not concede that Congress had no powers except such as were expressly conferred by the Constitution. Congress had established national banks and done a great many things the right to do which were derived not from the express provisions of the Constitution, but from their necessary implication. He might however, plant his feet on the extreme State's rights doctrine and still maintain his position, because nobody could deny the declaration of Chief Justice Marshall that, as to the powers expressly conferred upon Congress, its jurisdiction was supreme and plenary. There was no limitation in the Constitution in the declaration that Congress may regulate commerce. As to what Congress might do in the way of regulating commerce it was for Congress itself to decide. Provided what it did was in the nature of a regulation, there was not and there could not be any other limitation on the power of Congress under the Constitution. Both in authority and reason, the proposition contained in the bill was, [illegible] the regulation of commerce, and would inevitably be held to be a [illegible] and legitimate exercise of the power of Congress. He declared that the charges fixed by the great railroad corporations were fixed not by competition, but by combination, and he quoted the shrewd aphorism of old George Stephenson, that competition is impossible whenever combination is possible. He also quoted from the address of Mr. Charles Francis Adams before the Massachusetts Legislature, to show that the only competition possible was between land transportation and water transportation, as in ninety-nine cases out of 100 there was but one railroad between two points over which goods could be shipped. There were but two alternatives, either the regulation of railroad commerce among the States by means of national legislation, or else letting them remain permanently without any regulation at all. He asked the House to consider seriously whether this great commerce, these vast combinations, these powerful monopolies, having to do with the rights and interests of 40,000,000 of people, ought to be left permanently free and independent of any legitimate control. The States could not regulate them. Any attempts to do so by the States would be held void, as the statute of Pennsylvania had been held void. The question, therefore, confronted Congress whether it should let this commerce remain without regulation or should assert the power which the Constitution conferred on Congress over the subject. He quoted John Stuart Mill as saying, on the subject of railroads and canals, that they were always in a great degree practical monopolies, and that the government which conceded such monopolies unreservedly did much the same thing as allowing individuals or associations to levy any tax they chose for their own benefit on all the malt produced in England, and on all the cotton imported into it. Referring to the immense profits made by railroad companies, not on their stock, but on their actual cost, which was a very different thing, he instanced the case of the New-York Central, which in a few years had paid $45,000,000 in dividends, being nearly the entire cost of the road. These enormous dividends had been made by levying exorbitant charges on commerce. Talking of opening up new routes and improving old ones, he said that no one was more in favor than he was of doing so. He knew that water transportation was one of the features in the solution of the question, but he knew too that Congress might spend any amount of money in the improvement of the Mississippi River and in opening up other water routes, and commerce would still need the aid of legislation in order to compel railroad companies to connect with these water routes on fair and reasonable terms. The railroads would discriminate so as to destroy practically the value of these water routes. They had always done so and always would do so, unless compelled by law to connect with water routes on fair terms. As to the proposition of building a great national railroad, it should be considered only, if at all, as a last resort. But then if there was such a road, Congress would still need to control the railroads, so as to compel them to connect with it. He closed his speech by saying that Congress was the only power that had the right, and on which devolved the duty of adopting such reasonable rules and regulations as the case required. He hoped that Congress would not hesitate to discharge its duty, and its whole duty, in the premises.

Mr. ARTHUR, of Kentucky, a member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, followed in a speech against the bill, as being a proposition in the nature of an experimental explorer of the elasticity of Constitutional government. He quoted from the debates on the Constitution, and from the decision of Chief Justice Daniels to show that the object of giving Congress the power to regulate commerce was to establish perfect equality among the several States as to commercial rights, and to prevent unjust and invidious distinctions which local jealousies or partial interests might be disposed to introduce and maintain.

Without taking action on the bill, which is a special order from day to day until disposed of, the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The board met yesterday afternoon. No attempt at permanent organization was made, and Commissioner Duryee was appointed temporary chairman. The application for a permit to parade on St. Patrick's Day, as already announced in THE TIMES, was presented, and on motion of Commissioner Gardner was referred to Superintendent Matsell to report as to the route. The resignation of Officer John Doyle, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who killed Miss Mary Lawler, was presented, but was referred to the Superintendent, with instructions to prefer charges against the officer. A bill was presented from Ex-Policeman Gillen, who claims to have been elected Controller, as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

To John Gillen, Dr.

(Policeman of twenty-one years of service, and disabled in discharge of duty as such.)

To his share of the amount given to the Police by the Japanese Ambassadors at their visit to the City of New-York, some years since, said Gillen being in active duty, and in company with "Japanese Tommy" on the day of the procession, (amount given being $15,000,) Gillen's share of the amount, as one of the 400 Policemen on duty on that day, about	$370 50
Interest on same for about thirteen years and six months, at seven per cent	343 44
Total	$713 94

Commissioner Charlick moved that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee for audit. Commissioner Russell moved as an amendment that the bill be referred to the Chief Clerk for information in regard to the legitimacy of the claim. The amendment was lost, Messrs. Duryee and Russell voting yea, and Messrs. Charlick and Gardner no. The original motion was then voted on, and lost, Commissioners Charlick and Gardner voting yea, and Commissioners Duryee and Russell voting no. The bill was placed on file.

The Treasurer submitted a report in relation to the Police life insurance fund, whereupon he was instructed to sell all the United States bonds and invest the proceeds in New-York City bonds, and, also, to dispose of all the Kings County, to be sold at not less than par, and invested in the same manner.

The application of Catharine Schneider, widow of Patrolman Michael Schneider, for a pension, was referred to the Superintendent to report in relation to the merits of the deceased Policeman.

The following communication was received from Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct:

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: The building No. 7 Franklin street, adjoining the Station-house, is being demolished for the purpose of erecting a more substantial structure. I therefore call your attention to the very unsafe condition of the Sixth Precinct Station-house. As you are already aware, it has been some time ago pronounced by the Inspector of Unsafe Buildings as unsafe and dangerous to live in, and by your direction the rear wall has been shored up, and at present remains so, consequently when the walls of the premises above described are taken down there will be nothing left to support the station-house, and it must fall, because the foundation which it is resting on is of a very delicate nature, being simply splices driven down for its construction in 1852.

It will be necessary for the preservation of life to have the officers and men removed from the building as soon as practicable.

Respectfully,

THOMAS J. KENNEDY,
Captain Sixth Precinct.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Station-houses.

Commissioner Russell moved that the bills now before the board be referred to the Finance Committee for audit. Commissioner Charlick moved that they be audited by the full board. The amendment was lost, Commissioner Charlick and Gardner voting for it, and Commissioner Duryee and Russell against it. The original motion was then put and lost, Messrs. Russell and Duryee voting for it, and Messrs. Gardner and Charlick against it.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the daily report of the Superintendent of Boats have designated on the scow movements the names of parties to whom the scow load is delivered.

The board then adjourned to Friday next.

FAILURE OF UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES.

It was reported at the Custom-house, yesterday, that several of the United States warehouses, for the storing of goods in bond, are to be closed after this week, in consequence of the great falling off in the importing trade since the panic of last September. The owners have sent a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury to be released from their obligations to the Government, and to have the revenue storekeepers withdrawn from their places. They say that their business has been failing for months, and that they are compelled to give it up to save themselves from ruin. They state that the importations of goods will not increase to such an extent as to make the profits of warehousemen as large as they were in former years. Among the warehouse proprietors who have informed Collector Arthur of their intention to close are F. W. Bampton & Co., of No. 403 Water street; Mr. Drake, of Drake's stores, Brooklyn, and Col. George K. Leet, of Nos. 386 and 388 Greenwich street. Col. Leet rents another store at the corner of Leroy and West streets. This is to be transferred to Frank Squires. These are not the only stores to be closed, as M. S. Driggs & Co., the owners of the warehouse Nos. 226 to 290 South street, which was badly damaged last week, have announced that they will not reopen it. As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury has given permission to close the stores, the Custom-house officers will take off the Government locks and remove the goods now in them to other warehouses. The Custom-house storekeepers whom the changes will retire from duty are J. E. Hunt, Dennis Wood, J. D. Smith, and J. S. Palmer.

NEW PHASE IN THE LAGRAVE SWINDLING CASE.

Papers have been received from England appointing Counselor William A. Boyd, of this City, a Commissioner for the British courts to take testimony in the noted Lagrave swindling case. The object is to ascertain the proceedings taken here to extradite Jacob Day Otis, the partner of Alfred Eugene Lagrave. Otis left for Europe about the time of Lagrave's departure, and it was charged that he was an accomplice of the latter in swindling the merchants who gave them credit. He was captured in Rexham, England, and an attempt made to send him back to this country, but the courts there decided that there was not enough proof to warrant his extradition. Since then he has begun a suit against the English officers for false imprisonment. Lagrave, whose escape from Ludlow Street Jail was recently announced, was seen [illegible] St. Lawrence Hall in Montreal, a few days ago, by Detective James Mooney, and was tracked to Halifax, from where he embarked on a steamer for France. His wife, who had [illegible] in Wall street, has started to rejoin him.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

PREPARING FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

POSSIBLE AND WOULD-BE CANDIDATES FOR CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES—THE TAMMANY HALL PROGRAMME.

Democratic politics, so far as City and County offices are concerned, appear to be confined entirely within the boundaries of the Tammany Hall organization; and, judging from what is now said as to the probable candidatures for the two important offices, there is reason to believe that it will be a rather wild sort of warfare, with the victory to the strongest, and a great many sore-heads lying about after the conflict. There are already cropping out signs of close contest for nominations, and as the time draws nearer, there will be new aspirants pressing their claims. The fact is that among the subalterns of Tammany there are a great many hungry men. During the past two or three years the "institution" has been under a cloud, and its followers have, instead of sporting broadcloth and diamonds, been wearing sackcloth and ashes. The old leaders are swept away, and the young men want to come to the front, and, as a rule, it is a good enough recommendation in the organization that a man has no history or a negative record. When a candidate is suggested now, it is considered a great thing in his favor if it can be said that he was in Tammany Hall during the rule of the "Ring" and didn't plunder. "My record is that I never stole anything," exclaims one, and another, discussing him, echoes: "If he got anything he was too sharp for 'em." The consequence is that where so few leaders remain with good reputations, the rank and file are apt to think themselves about as good as anybody else, and they display some tendency to become restive and recalcitrant, unless their claims to negative virtue are properly appreciated.

To begin with, the local ticket next Fall will be headed by the Mayoralty, and while there is a good deal of holding off as to the nomination, there is no reason to doubt that John Kelly will be the nominee. That was as much a part of the Tammany map last Fall, or a year ago even, as it is to-day, and there is abundant reason for believing that Kelly's ambition is now his only motive in identifying himself with political matters. Of course, he has not yet announced himself as a candidate, but he has been announced over and over again by prominent members of the General Committee and of the Tammany Society as "the coming man." Then, too, there is no doubt whatever of the fact that he would be popular in a convention, for somehow he has got a strong hold on the sympathies of his adherents. They believe, as a body, that while not possessing the far-seeing organizing ability that would be desirable in the leader of the organization, he is nevertheless animated by good motives, and he has in addition a tolerably suave manner toward all with whom he comes in contact. His strength is everywhere conceded to be so great in Tammany Hall that if he wants the nomination he can have it; for it is pretty certain that other candidates would not care about risking a contest where failure would be sure to mean annihilation. His prestige, therefore, if nothing turns up to lessen it by the Fall, will induce other candidates to get out of his way. There are a few who declare that he is overrated as to his abilities; for, while conceding him the reputation of being a good, fair man, he has never yet done anything which stamps him as a man of any superior skill or force. Others, in his favor, point to his negotiation with Apollo Hall, last Fall, for a Democratic compromise and union, as an evidence of effective managerial power and strategy; but it is very well understood that he was one of the originators of the proposition for reunion, and, if anything is shown by that, it is that he was not very confident as to the power of his own organization. The only reason why a compromise was not effected was because Apollo Hall spurned the small bone which Tammany offered, and would accept nothing less than certain concessions which Tammany could not yield. As it turned out, Tammany Hall pulled through without Apollo, and the negotiations, in addition to being barren of results, were thereby shown to have been needless, so far as Tammany was concerned. One present element of his strength is claimed to lie in the fact that he is a strong friend of Controller Green. Controller Green may undoubtedly embarrass or aid a party by the power of his official position. Though personally unpopular with Tammany Hall, it is nevertheless considered desirable to have him friendly toward the head of the organization.

Next on the slate from Tammany Hall, for the Mayoralty, is John W. Chanler, the Chairman of the General Committee. He is a comparatively young man, clear-headed and graceful in debate, and possessed of considerable executive ability. He also has served in Congress for two terms, was Chairman of the Tammany Judiciary Convention last Fall, and is a lawyer by profession. Chanler married a granddaughter of Wm. B. Astor, and is reputed to be wealthy. The third name canvassed in the candidature is that of Abram S. Hewitt, who likewise "married well," being a son-in-law of Peter Cooper. He was Chairman of the County Convention last Fall. Just where Hewitt's availability comes in is not a very easy matter to determine; for though he has the reputation and the rewards of a successful business man, and has long been connected with the Cooper Union, he has never displayed any peculiar political tact. The politicians content themselves by saying, "He is a good man," which fact has not yet been called in question. As Chairman of the Convention last Fall he managed things tolerably well, though of course it was a cut and dried Convention, the only opposition displayed toward John Kelly's programme being that of Bernard Reilly, brother of Alderman Reilly, against Conner for Sheriff. John Fox withdrew, and got the credit for being graceful, though it is questionable whether he would have shown a strength equal to that of Reilly had he remained in the race. Fox's adroitness gave him the Senatorship from Tweed's old unrepresented district, and Reilly was told to "wait a little while." It will be fair to assume, therefore, that Hewitt and Chanler are only beating the bush for John Kelly on the Mayoralty, and that the latter gentleman is the real candidate. Indeed, it is only quite lately that anybody inside the organization has asserted that he is not in the lists, and there is something slightly suspicious in the fact of this sudden withdrawal by his friends. They probably know by experience that it is not good to leave a candidate too long before the people, and prefer to divert the public attention for awhile by holding up the other named individuals, so that that they can make up their minds as between them, and finally settle down calmly on Kelly. In any event, Tammany feels very confident of carrying the City, and even hints as to a possible Democratic Governor.

The candidature for the Registership of the County will doubtless develop considerable bad feeling. Among those who are looking forward to this snug berth are Ex-Justice E. J. Shandley, Assemblyman James Hayes, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Receiver of Taxes, and Senator John Fox. Some people see no good reason why Bernard Reilly should not come in, as a recognition of the strength displayed by him in the County Convention, and so as to conciliate him. Not exactly that Bernard is rebellious, either, but just to square the accounts for the good fight he has made, and to preserve that strength to the organization. To begin with, somebody must feel disappointed in this list, sooner or later, for there is only one Registership. The peculiar circumstance about it is that the strongest man is already in a stronger place, namely, the State Senate. Shandley's chances will depend almost entirely on the question whether Fox wants the place himself or for some one else. There is no "Shandley Legion" now, either organized or in contemplation, nor did the Legion do much for the Judge while it existed, except to eat his lunches and carry the guns that he hired for them. To make matters still worse, he has already ran once for the Register Stakes, and was badly beaten by the old "Dutch" war-horse, Franz Sigel. That was very bad for Shandley's prospects this year, for it is not often that a party will trust a man to carry its standard a second time if he falls on the way with it the first time. He is generally drafted into the invalid corps after that, or sent on a race in some other direction, where there is less to achieve by winning and less to lose if he fails. Again, Shandley is out of office now, and Fox holds the whip hand in the district as Senator, and there is every reason to believe that, whether he becomes himself a candidate or not he will oppose Shandley. Shandley, of course, will insist that when he was defeated in 1871 he was carrying too heavy a load, with all the tottering débris of the "Ring" on his back. If they are disposed to accept this plea it is well enough, but if not, the fact of defeat is sufficient excuse for rejecting his claims. Jimmy Hayes' chances it would be very difficult to estimate, for nobody seems to know exactly what they are. He has never done anything to entitle him to any special reward, but has the merit, in a political point of view, of generally pulling through all right when he gets the nomination for any place. Tammany is close on Charlick's heels just now, and Hayes may be able to put the organization under obligation to him by dilligence in the Assembly. He is a member of the Committee on Cities, which is just now investigating the Street-cleaning Bureau, and Charlick's little jobs and mismanagement in connection therewith. If Hayes makes a showing when the committee reports, and aids in Charlick's demoralization in that direction, he will have done Tammany and the public some service, which Tammany might feel disposed to recognize and the public to indorse. Hayes was so closely identified with the Tammany of 1866 to 1871 that he will have to prove his worth by his deeds before he will become the recipient of any large degree of the public confidence.

And then comes Gen. McMahon. He has not done much service in the party, and there appears to be no especial provocation for giving him the nomination. He has no personal following or strength—nothing beyond his individual popularity in certain Democratic quarters—and if it is given to him it will be purely on account of some occult sympathy. That he would be able to administer the duties of the office of Register better than any one of the others named for the place is beyond question, for he is a lawyer by profession, and has done much executive work in his lifetime, both as Adjutant General and Chief of Staff in the Sixth Army Corps, and as Minister of the United States to Paraguay during the Brazilian war and the Lopez troubles in that country. This would seem to assure some degree of qualification for public office, but then it is well known that qualification is not essential in Tammany candidates, unless the necessity has recently forced itself upon the attention of its leaders.

This closes the review of the Democratic prospects as seen at this distance from the actual canvass. Apollo Hall does not show the least sign of vitality, having been thoroughly flattened out last Fall. All the money in the concern is gone, and of course all interest for its whilom adherents. McCool, O'Brien, Morgan Jones, Robert McCafferty, all attest the perilous times through which Apollo Hall has passed, and are outside the pale of Tammany so far that it is doubtful whether they would be taken back upon a plea for admission. And when their political fortunes fell a great deal of their money went also.

So far as the Aldermanic interests are concerned, nothing can be said. The charter provides that there shall be twenty-one Aldermen elected, in the proportion of three "from each Senatorial District of the City, as now constituted;" that no voter shall vote for more than two of those officers; that there should also be elected six Aldermen at large, and that no person shall vote for more than four of the said six candidates. This will make a full board of twenty-seven members, not including the representation to which the two upper wards will be entitled. A bill, however, is now before the Legislature providing for the election of Aldermen under the old system, one from each ward, making twenty-four members in all. Its prospects of becoming a law are said to be quite good, and until it is disposed of one way or the other, there is no chance of learning who the candidates will be.

THE LATE JUDGE N. K. HALL.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS—TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY BY MR. STOUGHTON AND JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford presiding, a motion was made by Mr. Stoughton for adjournment in respect to the memory of the late Judge N. K. Hall, of the United States Courts, Northern District. Mr. Stoughton said: Information yesterday afternoon reached me, and this morning is communicated by the press to the public, that Hon. Nathan K. Hall, who for the period of nearly twenty-two years has administered justice in the Federal Courts of this circuit, has gone from us forever. He died suddenly yesterday morning, at no advanced age, in the full maturity of his powers and of his learning, at a period of his life which still promised much of future usefulness. His has been a most honorable, useful, and satisfactory career. Educated to the Bar, he soon acquired distinction in his profession, of which he early became associated with Mr. Fillmore, who, though much the senior of Judge Hall, still survives him. When Mr. Fillmore became President of the United States, Judge Hall, then quite young, became, as Postmaster General, a member of his Cabinet, and as such secured the confidence and esteem of all its members, and especially of Mr. Webster. In that high office Judge Hall served his country well, swayed by no unworthy or partisan motive, ever mindful of his duties, moved by no desire of personal advantage, but ever seeking by honest means to attain noble ends. Finally, Judge Conkling, who had long presided as Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of New-York, resigned that office, and Judge Hall was, in August, 1852, appointed his successors. This was most satisfactory to the Bar of that district, and, indeed, of the entire circuit. He entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties with a high sense of the sacred obligation imposed upon him. He has often presided in this district both in the Circuit and District Courts. During almost his entire judicial life it has been my good fortune to know him well, and to enjoy, as I believe, his confidence and friendship; I have been often before him in the trial and argument of cases, some of which were of great length and difficulty. His efforts to thoroughly understand the most complicated cases were ever persistent and laborious. He rarely conceived, and less rarely expressed, at an early stage of any cause, impressions for or against either side. He was slow to arrive at conclusions, and seldom did so until he had most carefully investigated and deliberated upon the questions to be determined. His love of justice, his desire to do justice, impelled him oftentimes to the performance of judicial labor of the most painful and minute character, and he brought to his aid in this stores of exact legal learning, the accumulations of many well-spent years. He heard counsel with patience, and ever treated them with courtesy and kindness. His judicial life has been pure and spotless, and to his labors and his example the Bar, the public, and even the Bench, are greatly indebted. A more satisfactory life to him—one which could more completely gratify the pride and the honest ambition of the widow and descendants who mourn his loss—cannot well be imagined. He had occupied high places in the State and on the Bench without having sought or secured them by unworthy means, and he has ever so discharged his high and responsible trusts as to merit the approval and the applause of the best among his fellow men. He was a worthy associate upon the Bench of that great Judge whose loss we still sincerely mourn, and whom, after a few months of separation, he has gone from us to join.

Of the private life of Judge Hall I desire to say a few words. He was genial in his disposition, gentle in his manners, kind to all with whom he associated, and brought to the homes of his friends much of that happiness and social enjoyment with which he filled and purified his own. Thoughtful and considerate of the comfort of others, he was kind even in his reproofs; and was even more willing to make excuses for faults than to condemn them. He trusted firmly in the justice and mercy of our Great Father, at whose Bar he now stands, and ever by precept and by example—unostentatious, but earnest and sincere—encouraged men to do well, that they might fearlessly and in hope meet the great change at the last day. We shall see him no more forever. I mourn his loss. When a few—a very few—more of the Bench and Bar shall have gone hence, to return no more, all will have been laid gently away whom I knew in my early professional life. But I shall not live to see that day. Others will close their eyes and stand in mourning above their graves. May such lessons teach the way of life! The one now presented to us may help to do this. In view of the life and long judicial services of the eminent Judge who lies cold and unburied in our midst, I move that out of respect to his memory this court do now adjourn.

Mr. Parsons, in seconding the motion, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased Judge.

The Court—It is not only appropriate that this only tribute which in a court can be paid by us to the memory of Judge Hall should be paid, but eminently fitting that we ourselves should pause and take this lesson to heart. As members of the profession—as practitioners particularly in the Federal Court—we have all of us been called recently, in thick and quick succession, to mourn the loss of gentlemen upon the Bench, and who have been upon the Bench of the Federal Courts. It was but a few days since the predecessor of Judge Hall, ripe in years and honors passed to his reward. But a few short days before that we followed to the grave the remains of that eminent justice, who presided nearly fifty years over the judicial tribunals of the State and of the Union. And to go back no great distance of time we were called upon to mourn the loss of the Judge who sat in the seat that I now occupy, for over forty years, and but a short time before that Judge Ingersoll, of Connecticut, almost one of us, who presided so often both in this Court and in the Circuit Court of this district, therefore it is that the uncertainty of human life comes home to us who are in the habit of meeting daily in the Federal Courts, and, in view of these examples, with striking force. When Judge Hall came upon the Bench of the Federal Court in the year 1852, I was residing in his district. I witnessed the passing away from the Bench of Judge Conkling, who resigned the place, and the accession of Judge Hall. I practiced before him at the Bar for some fifteen years. I had occasion to know him in that relation—to know him in private life, and, after I came to this Bench, to meet him in other relations. He came to the Bench in the maturity of his powers, at the age of forty-two, and from that time during those twenty years, which are the years of a lawyer's life, from forty-two to sixty-four, he gave an accurate mind, a patient industry, a conscience void of all offense, of earnest application to the duties of his place, to the discharge of all the responsibilities that fell upon him, and he did it with eminence to himself. He presided in the courts here to the great satisfaction of the Bar, and with great usefulness until, in consequence of the pressure of business in that district, growing out of the passage of the Bankruptcy act, he could no longer be spared from the overwhelming duties of his place. Those duties were upon his health. For the last ten or twelve years he has been subject to attacks of illness, which at times have totally incapacitated him from labor, but he has struggled on, and really done more labor than he was called upon to do in many instances. We, all of us, feel as if one of us had departed. He was so well known here to most of the members of the Bar, to all except the very youngest who practice in the Federal Courts, that we feel as if we have lost a companion and a friend, and it is exceedingly appropriate that the court, out of respect to his memory, should now adjourn, and should direct the cause of the adjournment to be entered upon the minutes of the court, and it is, therefore, so ordered.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woodruff presiding, Mr. Keller on Monday made a similar motion, which was seconded by Mr. Gifford. The court, in granting the motion, delivered a glowing eulogy on the life and character of Judge Hall.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN PRINCE STREET.

A LATE PARTNER IN BUSINESS KILLED WITHOUT WARNING—THE MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE.

A terrible tragedy occurred almost in view of the Eighth Precinct Station-house, in front of No. 139 Prince street, yesterday morning. The principals in the tragedy were Antonio Barli, of the Hotel de Roma, No. 36 East Houston street, and Pietro Tarchini, of No. 251 West Houston street. Barli shot Tarchini, and then shot himself. The history of the case is simply as follows: Barli, who was fifty years old, and Tarchini, who was thirty-six years old, were both Italians and hat-makers by trade. In company with another Italian hat-maker named Sicardi they formed a copartnership for the manufacture of hats at No. 575 Broadway, under the firm name of Barli, Sicardi, & Tarchini. This copartnership was not a successful one. While Sicardi and Tarchini both spoke English fluently, Barli spoke English very imperfectly. His temper was of a very violent character, and when waiting on Americans who could not understand his imperfect English, he lost all control of himself and insulted his customers. Owing to this, the remaining partners in the firm determined, if possible, to get rid of him. This determination was made more certain by the fact that of late Barli had taken no interest whatever in the welfare of the business, but, on the contrary, by ill-timed suggestions and chimerical plans, retarded the progress of his partners. After a great deal of bickering, Sicardi and Tarchini persuaded Barli to sell out his share of the copartnership firm and purchased it from him at a fair price, they continuing the business, Barli opening a store in Broome street. It would appear, however, that Barli blamed Tarchini for what he termed ingratitude and cheating. He frequently, while in the society of other Italian gentlemen in the saloon of the Hotel de Roma, said he had been swindled by Tarchini, and, so to speak, declared the deadly vendetta against the latter. About a week ago Barli called on Tarchini, who resided with his wife and two children at No. 251 West Houston street. Tarchini received him quietly, and asked him to have a glass of wine. Barli roughly refused the proferred courtesy, and used insulting language, applying the epithet "una ladre" (a thief) to Tarchini. The latter returned equally bitter language to Barli, and ordered him to leave his house. This was the last meeting of the parties before the fatal encounter of yesterday morning.

Their meeting yesterday morning, so terrible in its result, had but one eye-witness, who tells a complete story of the horrible affair. This witness is a woman named Mary Knapp, wife of a shoe-maker, whose residence and workshop is in the basement of No. 139 Prince street. From her statement the remaining portion of the startling story can alone be gleaned. It is not known whether the fatal meeting was premeditated or accidental. It is supposed that it was carefully planned on the part of Barli, and wholly unforeseen by Tarchini. Tarchini was in the habit of leaving his house and coming to his place of business about 7:20 o'clock, passing through Prince street to Broadway. It is not known positively that this habit of Tarchini's was known to Barli, but from the latter's intimate acquaintance with his victim, and his forming a partner in the firm with which both were connected, it is supposed that he was fully cognizant of Tarchini's habits. About 7:30 o'clock Tarchini was walking up Prince street, when Barli met him in front of No. 139 Prince street, the residence of Mrs. Knapp. They at once began an altercation. Its nature could only be guessed at by the violent gestures used by both men. They wrangled together for about three minutes, and, it is said, exchanged blows. Barli suddenly drew a large-sized Smith & Wesson revolver and deliberately aimed at Tarchini and fired. Tarchini fell on the sidewalk, his feet lying in the gutter, and died almost instantly. Mrs. Knapp rushed out of the basement, and Barli was standing on the sidewalk with the revolver in his hand. Whether it was remorse at his deed or the fear of retribution that nerved him to suicide is not known, but the moment that he saw there was a witness to the murder he turned the weapon on himself, and placing the muzzle of his revolver over his right ear, fired. The ball penetrated his brain, and he fell dead. The noise of the shooting was heard in the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and Capt. Williams and Sergt. Woodward, who were in the station-house at the time, ran to the scene of the tragedy. Both men were dead. A large crowd had collected, which the Police speedily dispersed, and the bodies of the men were taken to the station-house.

The news of the affair spread very rapidly through the City, and in a few moments after the tragedy occurred Signor Sicardi, Tarchini's partner, came to the station-house. The statement he made to Capt. Williams formed the first portion of this article. He spoke of Tarchini in the most affectionate terms, and extolled his qualifications as a good husband and honest man. He said that Barli was an idle man, an unreliable and violent man, and a ruffian when his temper was roused.

Police Surgeon Cook, who came into the station, made an examination of the bodies of the men. On the person of Tarchini was found $800 in gold and bills, and a gold watch and chain. He was a fair-haired Neapolitan, of handsome features and neat dress. The ball from Barli's pistol entered the apex of Tarchini's breast-bone, and the exterior surface of the wound formed a crescent in shape, so much unlike a pistol-shot wound that at first examination the surgeon thought it was caused by a stab of a stiletto.

Barli was unmarried. He was a tall, finely-formed Italian, with black eyes, hair, mustache, and imperial. He had shot himself through the brain.

Coroner Woltman, who had been notified, called at the station-house and ordered the removal of the bodies to the Morgue, in order that a post-mortem examination might be made by Deputy Coroner Shine. The bodies were taken to the Morgue yesterday evening. An inquest will be held by Coroner Woltman in a few days.

THE BOWLES BROTHERS.

ANOTHER SETTLEMENT PROPOSED BY THE ASSIGNEES—COUNSEL'S VIEWS ON IT.

Two or three weeks ago Mr. Van Wagner received from the assignees of the Bowles Brothers and Mr. Nathan Appleton another proposition looking toward a settlement of the claims of the creditors. In relation to the matter Mr. Van Wagner, who is counsel for the creditors, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that this proposed settlement stated that Mr. N. Appleton has agreed to pledge out of his personal estate $155,000, to be added to the assets of the Bowles Brothers, to form a fund for the security of the payment of the interest of bonds and so much of the principal as the fund might cover. Mr. Van Wagner likes the general complexion of this proposed settlement, because it is $75,000 better than that which was offered and defeated last Summer. The creditors, by this, will get the $75,000 in hard cash, in consequence of the defeat of the former offer, if their plan be adopted and rightly carried out. The parties who make the offer only drew up a skeleton of the plan and submitted it to the creditors. The details and provisions for rightly securing and carrying out the settlement have not yet been given here or elsewhere. Mr. Van Wagner has applied for these to the Bowles Brothers, Mr. Appleton, and their assignees, without success, so far. He fears that they are representing to the foreign creditors that Mr. Van Wagner has accepted the proposition without qualification, whereas he will not fully approve it until he has seen the complete deed of settlement, as many things may be afterward introduced in the instrument to impair its value. He was very particular in wanting the creditors to understand that his approval cannot be had until he receives the final instrument. The main features of the proposed settlement he deems good, and hopes it will be carried out without the introduction of anything to render it less valuable. Among the things not alluded to in the skeleton plan are, who is to decide the validity of creditors' claims, and a proviso for the representation of the creditors in the settlement of the accounts of the various assignees, receivers, trustees, &c., now holding the assets which are to be turned over in this proposed fund, minus the expenses. The decision on the validity of claims becomes a matter of grave importance when it is remembered that the Joint National Agency, another name for Bowles Brothers, appear as creditors to a very large amount which is still unadjusted. If these things be arranged and the instrument completed in accordance with these views, the settlement guaranteed will be a good one.

CONVICTION OF ONE OF "CALE" GUNNION'S ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES.

The trial of Thomas Brennan and John Mulhare, the alleged accomplices of "Cale" Gunnion in the burglary on the premises of John Martin, No. 534 Third avenue, on the night of the 23d of February, was resumed yesterday before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in rebuttal of the evidence for the defense, called officers Fallon, Murphy, and Gallagher, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who testified that they knew Mulhare for years, and had seen him associate with the most notorious thieves and worst characters in the locality. One of the officers had seen "Cale" Gunnion in the neighborhood in which the prisoners lived. Officer Walsh, who arrested the prisoners, was recalled, and swore that he had no difficulty in identifying Brennan, with whose appearance he was familiar. On visiting Brennan's house the morning after the burglary, the prisoner's father informed him that his son had not been home the previous night. Officer Campbell, who assisted Walsh in the arrest of the prisoners, also testified that Brennan's father had stated that his son had not come home on the night of the burglary. This concluded the evidence on both sides. Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing, who defended the prisoners, contended that there was no evidence to show that burglary in the first degree had been committed or attempted, and that the prisoners could only be convicted, if convicted at all, of burglary in the third degree. After an argument from Assistant District Attorney Rollins, the court ruled in favor of counsel for the defense. In summing up, the prisoner's counsel contended that the case against his clients was one of mistaken identity, and only supported by the evidence of a police officer, whom he characterized as unworthy of credence. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in reply, reviewed the entire evidence, and took occasion to defend the character of the member of the Police force which had been so mercilessly attacked by the opposing counsel. After an elaborate charge from Judge Sutherland the jury retired, and in twenty minutes returned with a verdict. They found Mulhare guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and acquitted Brennan. Judge Sutherland then sentenced Mulhare, who is only nineteen years of age, to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

HOG-SLAUGHTERING.

APPLICATION TO RESTRAIN MR. BERGH FROM INTERFERING WITH THE TRADE—HOW THE ANIMALS ARE TORTURED.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Larremore, a motion was argued for an injunction against the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Henry Bergh, to restrain the society and its officers from arresting the employes or interfering with the business of Edward W. Davis, Isaac B. Atwood, and Morral Crane until the question of the latter's having violated the statute against cruelty to animals shall have been determined in legal proceedings for that purpose. On the part of Davis and his associates it is alleged that they are large hog-slaughterers in the upper part of the City, under a regular license from the proper authorities for that purpose; that Mr. Bergh has trespassed upon their premises and arrested some of the employes in their business, and has threatened that he would come there every day and make arrests, adding that "murders and robberies had been going on long enough, and he was determined to put a stop to them;" that the pretense for this "unlawful" interference on the part of Mr. Bergh was that Davis and his partners had been sticking hogs without first rendering them insensible to pain by a blow on the head; that this threatened interference tended to break up their business and inflict irremediable pecuniary injury upon them.

On the part of the society and Mr. Bergh it was set forth to the court that the cause of complaint was not that Davis & Co. did not give the hogs devoted to slaughter a humane preliminary bat on the head, but that in killing them they were accustomed to inflict "needless cruelty and mutilation," by first attaching a chain to one of their legs, hoisting them up about forty feet before sticking them, and then, after sticking them and before they were dead, plunging them into boiling water.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, who appeared in response to the notice to show cause why the injunction should not be perpetuated, contended that all the equities of the plaintiffs—Davis & Co.—had been denied on the part of Mr. Bergh and the society; that the cause of Mr. Bergh's interference, as stated by plaintiffs, was contradicted; that other and different facts, warranting such interference, were presented in the papers submitted on defendant's behalf; that the breaking of a hog's leg by the hoisting process, and the plunging of them in boiling water while yet alive, was "needless mutilation and cruelty" within the meaning of the act, and warranted the exercise of the authority of the officers of the society; that the business of the plaintiffs was in fact a nuisance, and as appeared by Mr. Bergh's affidavit, steps were being taken by the Board of Health to have it abated; that on this latter account, even if plaintiffs had any official sanction at the time they commenced these proceedings, they were without it now, and were carrying on their business not only without protection, but in violation of law; that plaintiffs stood before the court with not only the facts on which they sought equitable relief contradicted, but their legal rights denied, and under such circumstances the court would not exercise its equity powers in their behalf to restrain a public officer in the exercise of powers clearly conferred on him by statute.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, in reply, argued in favor of the entire humanity of the process by which plaintiffs compelled the hogs to meet their death. Any one, he said, who ever had experience in that line, and he had had such experience, knew well that when a hog is hoisted up by its hind leg with its head down, the blood immediately settles in the head, thus producing that partial insensibility which a blow on the head is intended to produce, and that the subsequent process of killing becomes comparatively painless. As to the allegation that they were put in boiling water before they were dead, that merely raised the issue of fact as to whether they were dead or not. Spiritualists were accustomed to assert that a human being lives three days after he is dead, but more reasonable minds do not accept the theory as correct. As for hogs, any expert hog-slaughterer would tell them that a hog will halloo as long as it has a spark of life left in it, and that when a hog ceases to halloo then that hog must be dead; and it was not pretended on behalf of the society or its officers that any hog that has met its fate in plaintiffs' slaughter-house had ever uttered a vocal protest against being plunged in the boiling water of which complaint is made. In conclusion, he urged that to permit Mr. Bergh to carry out his threat could only result in the breaking up of plaintiffs' business, injuring them pecuniarily beyond redress, and that the injunction should be continued to prevent it until some formal legal decision in a prosecution regularly instituted shall determine the illegality of the plaintiffs' acts.

Judge Larremore took the papers, reserving his decision.

BONAVENTURA BAEZ, OF SAN DOMINGO.

AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THE ORDER FOR HIS ARREST SHOULD NOT BE VACATED—THE EX-PRESIDENT'S AFFIDAVIT.

Yesterday Judge Gilbert, of the Kings County Supreme Court, granted an order to show cause why the order of arrest granted in the action brought against President Baez, of San Domingo, should not be vacated. It was obtained by Southmayd, Evarts, and Choate, counsel for the Ex-President, on an affidavit made by their client. The points of it are briefly as follows: That Bonaventura Baez has been under arrest since Feb. 28, and remained in the Sheriff's custody unable to give the required bail, $25,000; that the Dominican Republic, styled by plaintiff's affidavit a "so-called Republic," has been a well-established Government, fully recognized by the United States Government, with which it had diplomatic relations under and in pursuance of the general treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between both countries, signed at San Domingo Feb. 8, 1867, ratified by the President of the United States July 31, 1867, exchanged at San Domingo Oct. 5, 1867, and proclaimed as a subsisting treaty by the President of the United States Oct. 24, 1867; that the treaty still remains in full force, and that diplomatic relations still exist between the two countries; that deponent was, from January, 1868, until January, 1874, President of the Dominican Republic, and in full diplomatic correspondence with the United States Government. Further, that all his acts and doings set forth in the plaintiff's affidavit, and on which the order of arrest had been granted, were done, in so far as they were done at all, by him as President of the Dominican Republic in that republic, and in the full exercise of his official powers as chief of the Government. Also, that a large proportion of the allegations of plaintiff's affidavit in relation to these alleged acts are untrue. That in 1869, during the insurrection therein, the Province of Azua, a part of the Dominican Republic, was put under martial law. That Hatch's arrest had occurred at that time, and in that province, and under direction of the General commanding the forces, not under or by any special direction of Baez except insomuch as he had directed the arrest generally of parties engaged in the insurrection; and Hatch's trial and sentence by the court-martial took place under the Martial law and the General commanding, not by Baez's order, whose first knowledge of the arrest, trial, and sentence was subsequent to their occurrence. Mr. Baez believes further that Hatch was an active participant in the insurrection, and that there was full proof of his insurgency, wherefore the action of the court was just and legal. Further, that those who had been captured with Hatch had been found guilty and shot, while the rest fled or surrendered at discretion, and the insurrection was quelled by 1870. Again, on application of Hatch's friends to him for pardon or commutation of the sentence of death, President Baez at first changed it to imprisonment for life, and afterward, with the concurrence of his cabinet, to one of exile. This leniency was solely accorded as a favor to the United States Government, Hatch being an American. In addition, Ex-President Baez fully believes that the proceedings and sentence were just and merited by Hatch. In conclusion, the deponent says that all and every part of the capture, trial, and sentence, so far as he had any connection with them, were merely the proper exercise of his powers and duties as the President of the Republic, and were in no respect related to him in any other way.

The argument on this order to show cause will be heard at the special term of the Kings County Supreme Court, to be held at Chambers, in Brooklyn, to-day, by either Judge Pratt or Judge Gilbert.

OCEAN PERILS.

The steam-ship State of Virginia, of the State Line, at this port yesterday, from Glasgow, reports that she encountered heavy westerly gales the entire passage. On Feb. 25, latitude 48° north, longitude 47° 20' west, she saw thickly-packed broken ice to the westward; steered south all day and about 120 miles to clear it. In the afternoon it became thinner but in much larger pieces, (small bergs.) On the 26th, at midnight, on the south-east edge of the Newfoundland Banks, in latitude 43° north, a most fearful gale arose from north-north-west, and continued with tremendous violence for about four hours. The ship's head was brought to the wind and sea. The ship was constantly covered with drift and spray, but shipped no heavy seas. [illegible]

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES SUPPRESSED.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, replying to a resolution of the Senate, says: During the last six months 298 illicit distilleries have been suppressed, including 71 in Tennessee, 39 in Kentucky, 73 in North Carolina, 37 in Georgia, 8 in New-York, 4 in New-Jersey, 8 in Illinois, 3 in Indiana, 18 in Virginia, 4 in West Virginia, and 6 in South Carolina. The capacity varied from 15 to 1,000 gallons, and the daily average at 30 gallons.

NAVAL.

Assistant Paymaster John C. Burnett has been ordered to the Colorado as assistant to Pay Inspector W. W. Williams. Passed Assistant Engineer T. Cook has been ordered to the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles P. Ramsdell, to be Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia; J. Baldwin Hay, Consul at Swatow; George S. Fisher, Consul at Beirut; John Graham, Consul at Guatemala. Postmasters—Robert E. McDonald, at Charlotte, N. C.; James E. Hoag, at Coxsackie, N. Y.; Phineas D. Crosby, at Danbury, Conn.

THE MONTH'S PAYMENTS OF THE TREASURY.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the past month were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $4,286,399 40; war, $2,981,916 37; navy, $2,202,430 20; Interior Department, (Indians and pensions,) $5,290,534 69. Total, $14,761,279 69. This does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Howard Court met to-day, and adjourned until Tuesday of next week to await the arrival of Col. Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, who will act as a member of the court in the place of Gen. McDowell.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AS AN ADVOCATE.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day heard an argument from Wendell Phillips, claiming that the Mercantile Savings Institution of Boston, Mass., is entitled to exemption from taxation, as coming within the proviso of section 110 of the act of June 30, 1864.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION.

In consequence of the continued illness of the Chairman, Senator Boutwell, there was no meeting of the joint select committee appointed to investigate the District of Columbia affairs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Among the decisions of the Supreme Court to-day were the following: In the case of Chaffee vs. The United States, brought to recover the penalty prescribed by the forty-eighth section of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, against the plaintiffs in error, for having in their possession certain distilled spirits for the purpose of sale, with design of avoiding the duties imposed thereon. This court reverses the judgment of conviction on various grounds of evidence, and for the following error in the instructions to the jury. The court, in substance, instructed the jury that, in this class of cases, the Government need only prove the defendants were presumptively guilty, and the duty thereupon devolved upon them to establish their innocence, and, if they did not, they were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. On this point, it is held the error is palpable on its statement. All the authorities condemn it. It sets at nought established principles, and justifies the criticism of counsel that it "substantially withdrew from the defendants their right of trial by jury, and converted what, at law, was intended for their protection, the right to refuse to testify, into the machinery for their sure destruction." Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion. In the case of Bullard, Trustee, vs. The National Eagle Bank of Boston, the court held that a national bank, organized under the act of 1864, cannot acquire a valid lien upon the shares of its share stockholders by virtue of the articles of association or by-laws. This reaffirms the decision in the Bank vs. Lanier, (11 Wall, 369.) Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Clifford dissented.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to a bill which provides that all pensions granted on account of diseases contracted in the United States service, or wounds in battle since March 4, 1861, which have been granted, or may hereafter be granted on application filed previous to Jan. 1, 1875, shall commence from date of death or discharge. The bill also provides that, in case of application for pensions, if not filed prior to Jan. 1, 1875, the pension otherwise shall commence from date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish the same. The limitation herein prescribed does not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons or minor children of deceased soldiers.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee, at a meeting to-day, considered the Senate amendments to the Bankruptcy bill, and after some discussion they decided to recommend non-concurrence and ask a committee of conference. It is believed in this way the bill may be perfected satisfactorily to both Houses.

THE SYKES-SPENCER CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard the closing arguments in the Sykes-Spencer contest for a seat in the Senate from Alabama. Gen. J. T. Morgan spoke two hours for Sykes, and William E. Chandler an equal time for Spencer.

THE OCEAN BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Representative Maynard, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and several other members of it as a subcommittee, left for New-York to-night to continue the investigation of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, of the United States Army, appointed under the recent act of Congress, held its first session to-day. There were present, Gen. William T. Sherman, Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, Brig. Gen. John Pope, and Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, of the Third Cavalry. Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate, and Brig. Gen. Howard were also present. Major Gen. McDowell was absent on account of sickness. Without proceeding to business the court adjourned until March 10 inst., at the request of the Judge Advocate.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1873.

The following is an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1873:

Net Receipts.

From Customs	$31,398,449 18
Internal revenue	29,306,064 53
Sales of public lands	501,537 50
Miscellaneous sources	3,113,545 99
Total	[illegible]

Net Expenditures.

For civil and miscellaneous	$19,951,111 62
War Department	[illegible]
Navy Department	8,543,211 41
Indians	2,362,329 98
Pensions	[illegible]
Interest on public debt	13,321,460 49
Premium on bonds purchased	[illegible]
Total	$63,963,377 04

POWERS OF HARBOR MASTERS.

The appeal from the order heretofore made by Judge Fancher, restraining the Harbor Masters from causing the removal of the dry-dock belonging to the New-York Floating Dry-dock Company, the particulars of which have been published in THE TIMES, was argued yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term, and decision reserved. On the part of the company it is sought to continue the injunction until the issues in the case are finally determined in Special Term, in which court the suit is now pending.

NAVAL.

The Naval Board of Examiners, consisting of Commodore Le Roy, Commodore Nicholson, and Commodore Bryson, which has been in session at the Navy Department for the last three months, has been ordered to the squadron assembled in Cuban waters for the purpose of examining [illegible] officers who are [illegible] for promotion [illegible] plication of [illegible] an officer higher [illegible] of a court-martial [illegible] of that fleet.

LECTURE BY MISS PHOEBE COUSINS.

Miss Phoebe W. Cousins, the lady lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., will lecture in Brooklyn on Thursday evening at Dr. Chadwick's church, March 5, [illegible]

GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

THE VIEWS AND POLITICAL CAREER OF MR. URQUHART.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

A little incident in Switzerland has brought once more before the world a gentleman who was formerly a conspicuous figure in English political society. Mr. Urquhart, known by his bitter hostility to Russia, his fanatical admiration for Turkey, and his persistent belief that Lord Palmerston was a paid agent of the Russian Government, has received a "domiciliary visit" at Montreux, where he was suspected of concealing, for purposes of distribution, a number of pamphlets condemning the action taken by the Swiss Government against the Ultramontane clergy in Switzerland. Mr. Urquhart has mystified the Swiss authorities as he has mystified so many people; and, in describing him as "an English gentleman who, though himself a Protestant, entertains strong Ultramontane sympathies," they evidently do not know what to make of the man. There is nothing inconsistent, however, about Mr. Urquhart. What he maintained forty years ago, he maintains still—that the statesmen of Western Europe are but tools in the hands of Russia, and that Russia must be destroyed! The only difference is that now not only must Russia be destroyed, or at least checked, but Prussia also; and the only power capable of struggling with Prussianized Germany is, in the opinion of Mr. Urquhart, as of Prince Bismarck himself, the Church of Rome. That is why Mr. Urquhart, though a stanch Protestant, is doing his utmost to forward the interests of the so-called "Ultramontane party," or, in other words, of the Roman Catholic Church, as an organized whole. A system of national churches held feebly together by slender ties of allegiance to the Pope would not suit Mr. Urquhart's political views at all. What he admires in the Church of Rome is not its theology, but its organization; and it is only by means of the powerful machinery which its heads can set in motion that, according to Mr. Urquhart, the independence of the nations of Western Europe can now be maintained. Thus, in a political point of view, he is as strong an "Ultramontane" as was Count Joseph De Maistre himself. At Rome he would almost become a Catholic for the sake of opposing Prussia; as at Constantinople he was all but a Mohammedan from his sympathy with the Turks in their resistance to Russia.

MR. URQUHART'S POLITICAL CAREER.

Mr. Urquhart began his political career upward of forty years ago, in the reign of William IV., who thought so highly of his talents and was so much impressed by his views on what afterward became known as the "Eastern question," that he appointed him Secretary to the English Embassy at Constantinople. As Mr. Urquhart did not belong to the diplomatic service, he was not, on reaching his post, received with any great cordiality. Your vivacious correspondent at Washington, who knows how to estimate diplomatists, not at their valuation but at his own, will understand what sort of welcome was extended to the "outsider;" above all, when it was found that he claimed the right of addressing dispatches directly to the King. Mr. Urquhart was never cut out for subordinate work, perhaps not for co-operative work of any kind. One can scarcely fancy Isaiah or Ezekiel doing useful departmental duty in a public office; and Mr. Urquhart, who has much of the prophet and little enough of the clerk in his composition, was equally unfitted for copying or correcting dispatches, still more for submitting dispatches of his own writing for correction and approval. Naturally, then, he did not retain for any length of time his diplomatic position at Constantinople; and ever since the cessation of his brief relations with the Foreign Office he has denounced a whole series of Ministers, from Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Secretary of those and also of later days, to Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary of a fortnight ago, as the accomplices, voluntary and involuntary, of Russia in her designs upon the independence of Western Europe. He at the same time adopted, to a certain extent, Turkish habits, and devoted a portion of his energy and of his spare capital to the introduction of Turkish baths into England, whose benighted inhabitants he considers far below the Turks in regard to cleanliness, honesty, veracity, and other essential qualities, including, of course, sobriety. A significant rescript, exhibited in the interior of the Turkish baths of Jermyn street, Piccadilly, informs all whom it may concern that "the bath is the institution of a cleanly and civilized people;" that those who frequent "the bath" must "observe decorum," and so on; in all of which the fine Turkish hand of Mr. Urquhart may be recognized. His eloquent, and, at the same time, very epigrammatic work on Turkey, is no longer read; but he speaks to us of Turkey and of the virtues of the Turks, directly and indirectly, in the rules and regulations hung up for the benefit of the uninitiated, in every one of our now numerous Turkish baths.

MR. URQUHART'S TURCOMANIA.

It is somewhat remarkable that while, thanks to Mr. Urquhart's enthusiasm for the Turks, Turkish baths have been introduced almost everywhere in England, London alone possessing no less than six, not one Russian bath has been established in this country. Such a result is probably looked upon by Mr. Urquhart's followers, if not as a positive political triumph, at least, in a shadowy sort of way, as the symbol of a triumph to come. Mr. Urquhart has numerous followers, and was at one time the chief of what claimed to be considered a new political and diplomatic school—indeed, not merely a school but a party, a power in the State. He instituted "Committees of Foreign Affairs" in various towns, the said committees consisting, as far as I have been able to make out, of working men who, impressed by Mr. Urquhart's earnestness and power, have acquired certain notions on the, to them unfamiliar, subject of foreign politics from Mr. Urquhart's writings or direct from his lips. The affairs—not of the nation but of the nations—are discussed in these committees, with no particular effect beyond the publication, from time to time, of the resolutions adopted. These are always in precise conformity with the views of Mr. Urquhart, who tolerates not only no opposition, but no departure, no divergence of the slightest kind from the principles laid down by himself.

NO HAPPY MEDIUM.

Many years ago Urquhartites were, I believe, to be found among political men of good education. But nothing is considered in such bad taste in England as to be "extreme" in anything; and Mr. Urquhart's opinions have always been of the extremest character. When, then, in 1848, being at that time a member of Parliament, he proposed to impeach Lord Palmerston on the ground that he had abandoned Poland when France and Austria had shown themselves willing to join England in defending her; that, contrary to the interests of England, he had failed to help the Circassians, and that he had, in other ways, played the game not of England but of Russia, he could get no one in the House of Commons to support him, except the late Mr. Chisholm Anstey, whose return he had, in fact, brought about that he might have him in Parliament as his aid. Messrs. Urquhart and Anstey denounced Lord Palmerston until the latter was counted out; and Mr. Anstey, on a subsequent evening, again denounced him, until he [illegible] The House [illegible] listen to the accusation. But Lord Palmerston replied to it, and Mr. Urquhart is fond, to this day, of pointing out that no one ventured to propose that the two members who had formally accused the Minister of treason should be subjected to a vote of censure. Mr. Urquhart still, moreover, maintains that the Crimean war, of six years afterward, was got up for the purpose of weakening and holding the hands of Turkey, who left to herself could, Mr. Urquhart believed, have repulsed the Russians easily enough. Soon after the Peace of Paris Mr. Urquhart, more than ever convinced that Lord Palmerston was in Russian pay, engaged a couple of spies whose special duty it was to keep an eye on all his Lordship's money transactions. The spies' reports were published regularly in a paper Mr. Urquhart had started called the *Free Press*, and one of them, I remember, was almost in these words: "Sir, since our last communication we have ascertained that Lord Palmerston has received some money, but where he got it and what he means to do with it we are unable to say." I believe Mr. Urquhart proposes some day to write a life of Lord Palmerston, at least hints to that effect are occasionally thrown out in his present organ, the *Diplomatic Review*. For the moment, however, he is too much occupied with the immediate policy of Russia, Prussia, and Switzerland; in which latter country the Church quarrel has, he declares, been introduced at the instigation of Prussia, with the deliberate intention of breaking up the Swiss Confederation, so that the German cantons may share the lot of Elsass and Lorraine as provinces of a united Germany. Hence his presence in Switzerland. Hence the propagandism in which he, a Protestant, has engaged—to the astonishment of the Swiss authorities—on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church, as a whole, against the so-called "Old Catholic" schism.

HIS INFLUENCE.

In the course of his career Mr. Urquhart has influenced a great many other men, and has had a great many able men attached to him in various capacities. I have mentioned Mr. Chisholm Anstey who, as flighty and wayward as he was enthusiastic, accepted office from Lord Palmerston, even after he had prepared his impeachment, and became first, Attorney General at Hong Kong, then a Judge at Bombay, where he died last year. Another of the old "Urquhartites," Herr Lothair Bucher, who, condemned to death for the part he had taken in the Berlin insurrection of 1848, fled to England, became one of Mr. Urquhart's secretaries, and was of great use to him in connection with his various literary publications, until a few years ago he received a free pardon, returned to Prussia, and joined Prince Bismarck's administration as one of the Directors of the Press Bureau. Reformed revolutionists are much in favor now, both in Germany and Austria. The revolutionists of the Austrian Empire were, for the most part, Hungarian patriots like the present Count Andrassy, who, instead of living to become Hungarian Minister, would, had he been captured twenty-five years ago, have been hanged. The revolutionists of Prussia were, for the most part, German Nationalists, of whose programme a good half has already been realized, and who, content with what Prince Bismarck has done in the way of German unity, and with what he is doing against the Church, are willing to wait for an increased measure of liberty. At this moment, then, Herr Bucher and his old chief are in hostile camps; and it must be part of his strange duty, from time to time, to report to Prince Bismarck what Mr. Urquhart has to say about his policy, and the policy of Russia.

S. C.

THE WILL OF THE LATE JAMES W. GERARD.

The will of the late James W. Gerard was admitted to probate yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. It is a very elaborate and lengthy document, covering some thirty pages of legal cap. The testator makes the following bequests: To his son, James W. Gerard, Jr., he leaves the lot of land and two stables on the south-easterly side of East Twentieth street, near Third avenue, with carriages, horses, harness, &c., free from a mortgage of $3,000, which is to be paid out of the personal estate. Also, the lot and store, known as "Glass' Building," corner of Wall and Water streets. Out of the rents of this building the testator requests his son to pay whatever amount may be necessary for the support of his (the testator's) sister, Ann Hosie, in addition to what he leaves her in another portion of the testament. All the furniture, silver-ware, and paintings, (except "Queen Sheba,") books, engravings, and all other personal property in his late residence, No. 17 Gramercy Park, he leaves to his son. Also, lots Nos. 147, 148, and 211, of section 2, in East Boston, the building on which was given by the testator's brother for the use of the East Boston Library Association; also, 124 shares in the East Boston Dry Dock Association; also, the pictures, &c., in the Jamaica Plains House, Massachusetts, and all the horses, &c., belonging to his late uncle, William H. Sumner. All the furniture in that mansion house, and all personal property not otherwise disposed of, he bequeaths to his daughter, Elizabeth Wiggin. To his daughter-in-law, Jenny Angel Gerard, he leaves in fee simple the lot of land in that part of Boston called East Boston, Mass., known as lot No. 305, section 2, of Eddy's map, with four brick houses, fronting on East London. To his daughter, Elizabeth L. Wiggin, he leaves five shares in capital stock of the Boston Square Refinery, valued at $5,000, par, and the picture "Queen Sheba." To his son-in-law, Thos. C. T. Buckley, he leaves lot No. 308 in section 2 of Eddy's map of East Boston; also the two paintings known as "The Seaport," and $500 to be invested by him in a watch, ring, or breast-pin, in remembrance of the testator. To each of his three grandchildren, Frederick H. Wiggin, Gerard S. Wiggin, and Catherine Wiggin, he leaves thirty-five shares in capital stock in the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company, of the par value of $100 each, and $3,000 each, with the right of survivorship. To his grandchildren, Mary D. K. S. Buckley and Julien Gerard Buckley, he leaves $3,500 each in bonds and mortgages. The legacies to the five grandchildren are under the control of the executors during their minority. To his sister, Ann Hosie, he leaves a life interest in $2,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, with reversion to James W. Gerard, Jr. To his sister, Caroline Smith, he leaves $500 in cash and a life interest in $3,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, with reversion to James W. Gerard. To his brother Wm. Gerard, he leaves a life interest in $6,000 of the same bonds, and upon his decease they are to be divided among his three children—William, Scuyler, and Mrs. Sarah Wood. To Fanny Gerard, his niece, he leaves $3,500 of the same bonds. To his nephew, James Rolin Archer, $2,000 of these bonds. To his nephew and niece, John Gerard and Mrs. Ann Howard, the children of his deceased brother Robert, $2,000 each in railroad bonds; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary D. K. Sumner, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., $500 a year, to be paid out of the trust property proceeding from the will of her husband, Gen. Sumner. To his grandniece, Eliza Parsons, he leaves $500 to be expended in the purchase of a memento of the testator, and a similar sum to be used for the same purposes is left to his wife's niece, Georgianna Sergeant, to Elizabeth W. Perkins, his wife's grand-niece, to John O. Sergeant and to his friend and partner, James N. Platt. To Mrs. Eliza Selmes, $2,000 in railroad bonds, and $1,000 to her daughter; and to his faithful servant, William Boswell, $1,000. All the railroad bonds bequeathed are to be paid at their par value, and all legacies are to be paid as soon as possible. To his son and his wife he gives in addition Treasury notes for $1,500, also a $500 mortgages for charitable purposes—the Working Men's Protective Union Association being recommended as a proper object. He also leaves to them $1,500 in notes and bonds, the interest of which is to go to the purchase of plain silver medals to be given for distribution to the Principals of the female grammar schools in Twentieth street, Twelfth street, Wooster street, and of the male grammar schools in the same districts; the distribution to be made among the most amiable boys and girls in the highest classes of these schools. The medals are to state that they are given for amiability, and on one side are to bear the inscription, "In memory of Mr. Gerard." To the faithful servants, Bridget Dooley, Ellen Dooley, Margaret McGrath, and John O'Neill, he leaves $500, and $250 to Mary Welsh. The residue is given to his son, James W. Gerard. The will, which is dated August, 1867, concludes by exhorting his heirs to make good use of the property left them, over which, he reminds them, they are but stewards, and tells them always to remember the poor. The subscribing witnesses are J. O. Stevens, Mount Vernon; John M. Powers, No. 45 William street; Henry F. Lippold, No. 42 Norfolk street; and George W. Danton, North Hempstead. To this will there are four codicils. The first is dated June 10, 1869, and makes the following changes: First—A bequest of [illegible] to Jenny Angel Gerard in lieu of property in East Boston, bequeathed to her in the will, but subsequently sold. Second—An additional bequest of $6,000 in notes and bonds is given to Mrs. Wiggin. Third—He bequeaths $2,000 to his two grandsons, the children of James W. Gerard. Fourth—An additional thirty-five shares of the railroad stock to Frederick H. Wiggin, Gerard S. Wiggin, and Catherine S. Wiggin, his grandchildren, making fifty shares of stock each, under limitations of survivorship. Fifth—$2,500 in notes and mortgages each to Mary D. K. S. Buckley and Julien Gerard Buckley, in addition to that already given them. Sixth—To James W. Gerard, in addition to former bequests, his one-third interest in the lot of land and buildings owned by him at Long Branch, corner of Ocean avenue and Wooley lane; also, a strip of land, between fifty and sixty feet wide, adjoining it. Sixth—To Thos. C. T. Buckley is given the picture of the Duchess De La Vallier, taken as Magdalen renouncing the world. Eighth—By reason of the death of James R. Archer his legacy of $2,000 is revoked, and $1,000 thereof is given to the daughter. The family vault and land attached at Green-Wood is devised to his son and son-in-law, T. C. T. Buckley. The second codicil bears date June 11, 1870. The changes therein made are as follows: First—Five thousand dollars worth of notes and mortgages is given to Elizabeth Wiggin, in addition to what was formerly bequeathed her. Second—To her three children he gives all additional shares in the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company which he might thereafter purchase. Third—To his son, James W. Gerard, he leaves an additional sum of $5,000, a mortgage on "Glass' Building," or an amount in money equal to that mortgage, in case the building should be sold; and further provides that all his interest in the realty and mortgages on that building shall be given to him. Of the twenty-eight acres of "flats," near the South Bay of Boston, three undivided parts are given to James W. Gerard, and one to T. C. T. Buckley. Fourth—An additional $500 a year is given to Mrs. Sumner. His sisters, Mrs. Hosie and Mrs. Smith, receive, in addition to former bequests, a mortgage on the Vermont Central Railrail, valued at $1,000. His two grandchildren, James W. Gerard and B. F. Gerard, receive an additional $1,000. The third codicil makes some further bequests and unimportant changes. The fourth, which bears date June 7, 1873, recites the failure of the Vermont Central Railroad, and makes provision that all the bequests of its stock made by him should be carried into effect by the payment of the amounts in regular bonds, bearing interest at seven per cent. He revokes the bequests to John Gerard and Mrs. Hosie, allowing the interest instead of the principal, and leaves $5,000 for charitable objects to Jenny Angel Gerard.

REPORT OF THE STATE ASSESSORS.

HOUSES AND LAND EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The Board of State Assessors, in their report to the Legislature, draws attention to the fact that a "corporation" in this City, having property valued at several millions of dollars, is exempt from taxation. This corporation, it is right to state, is "the Roosevelt Hospital," which was incorporated on the 2d of February, 1864, by an act of the Legislature, under the following circumstances: The late James H. Roosevelt, of this City, who died in the month of November, 1863, bequeathed a large amount of real and personal estate to be devoted to the establishment of a hospital in this City, and he named for that purpose certain Trustees to manage and conduct the same. The Trustees applied to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was passed on the 2d of February, 1864. In this act the object of the corporation is stated to be "the establishment in the City of New-York of a hospital for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons, and its permanent endowment, pursuant to the directions of the last will and testament of the founder." Section 3 provides that "the property, real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation, and shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of law relating to charitable institutions." Section 5 authorizes the Trustees to purchase, and hold real estate in the City, and to maintain thereon suitable buildings for the use of the hospital. The hospital property consists of houses and lots in Ferry street, Peck slip, James street, Bowery, East Houston street, Ridge street, Crosby street, Great Jones street, Broadway, and the block on which the hospital is erected at Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The property is not worth "several millions," as asserted by the Board of State Assessors. It is certainly under $2,000,000, and an expert yesterday, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, valued it at only $1,250,000, of which $500,000 belongs to the hospital site. This gentleman said that it was not the rule to exempt property belonging to charitable institutions, except that portion on which the institution itself was erected. In this case, however, the exemption was made by a special act of the Legislature and the Tax Commissioners of this City are not, therefore, responsible for it. The reporter was informed at the Tax Office by Commissioner Andrews that they make an assessment on the property in question every year, and do not exempt until an affidavit is made and produced by the Treasurer of the hospital to the effect that the property named belongs to "The Roosevelt Hospital."

The Board of State Assessors in their report also call attention to several lots in the upper portion of the City, on the west side between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth streets, which, they allege, are considerably undervalued for taxation purposes. They were credibly informed that the property named, with much more in the same vicinity, is valued by the owners at five to ten times the assessment. The Assessor's report refers to the assessed valuation for the year 1873. The following are a few of the lots referred to:

James Gordon Bennett, of the New-York *Herald*, has thirty-six and three-quarter acres, exclusive of his residence, valued at only $150,000. This property is between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth streets, and any one acquainted with the locality will at once see that the "assessed" valuation is a mere bagatelle compared with the actual value of the property.

Charles O'Conor, the well-known lawyer, has a house and eleven acres, also between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth streets. This property was assessed in 1873 at $35,000, but for the present year it has been raised to $45,000, thus justifying to some extent the charge made in the State Assessor's Report. In Mr. Bennett's case, however, no change has been made.

J. A. Haven, in the same locality, was assessed in 1873, for eighteen acres, $60,000, which has been increased this year to $80,000.

Mrs. Anne D. Seaman has a house and twenty-four and one-fourth acres, also in the same neighborhood, which are assessed at only $75,000.

H. B. Perkins was assessed in 1873 for a house and four and one-half acres, in the vicinity of the above property, $25,000, but this year it has been reduced to $20,000.

Shepherd Knapp has three houses, and twelve and a half acres between 178th and 179th streets, which were assessed in 1873 at $45,000, and this year at only $40,000. J. M. Hopkins was assessed in 1873 for two and one-fourth acres at $10,000, which has been increased this year to $15,000, and J. M. Connolly for house and six and three-fourth acres was assessed in 1873 at $20,000, which was increased this year to $25,000.

The Tax Commissioners state that owners of property in the locality referred to, as well as in other portions of the City, place an exorbitant value on their property when speaking of it to the "general public," but when it comes to be assessed their object is, of course, to depreciate it as much as possible. They overvalue their property, too, by estimating the probable value of it a few years hence, while if sold now, it would not bring anything like what the owners "put upon it."

OBITUARY.

M. QUETELET, OF THE BRUSSELS OBSERVATORY.

M. Quételet, the founder and director of the Brussels Observatory, and one of the most eminent among the scientific men of Europe, died on Feb. 17, at Brussels. Had he lived until the 22d ult., he would have completed the seventy-eighth year of his age. Lambert Adolphe Jaques Quételet was born at Ghent upon Feb. 22, 1796, and when only eighteen years old became Professor of Mathematics at the college of that city. Devoting himself especially to the study of astronomy, in 1814 the King of the Netherlands, in order that he might complete and perfect his knowledge, sent him to Paris, whence he brought back to Brussels in 1820 the plan of the observatory, the construction and direction of which were afterward confided to him. He had traveled much in Europe, and was a most prolific statistical and mathematic author, enjoying many titles of distinction, the rewards of his industry and abilities. He leaves a son, M. Ernest Quételet, who inherits the scientific enthusiasm of his father. Among the best known of M. Quételet's works may be mentioned *Elements d'Astronomie*, *Annuaire de l'Observatoire Royal de Bruxelles*, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques chez les Belges*, *Statistique Internationale*, and *Météorologie de la Belgique Comparée à celle du Globe*.

THE NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING.

It is said that the owners of the New-York *Sun* newspaper have commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the *Tribune* Association to recover a large amount of damages for encroaching twenty-five inches on the property of the *Sun* in erecting their new building.

It is also stated that the counsel of the *Tribune* Association have been granted an extension of time to prepare an answer, which will embrace recent surveys of the ground.

THE CASE OF W. H. HARPER.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, who have investigated the grave charges recently made against W. H. Harper, Chief Inspector of Grain for Chicago, that public funds in his hands have been used for purposes of private speculation, have reported to the Governor that he is guiltless of the charges made against him. His drafts on the funds of the office are said to have been made to reimburse himself for his advances to pay its expenses when the fees were insufficient. Since the fees were increased the receipts have exceeded the expenses. As for the speculation in grain, that is denied, and the apparent deficit in the monthly account is explained as a matter of book-keeping and bank deposit.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE DUMPING OF ASHES AND GARBAGE TO BE STOPPED—THE REGULAR STATISTICS FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. After organizing, President Chandler called the attention of the board to the fact that, despite the repeated protests of the Board of Health, the employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau were still engaged in dumping ashes, garbage, and street-sweepings in the upper part of the City. He denounced the continued dumping of this stuff as dangerous to life and health, and demanded that it should be stopped. He offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Police has failed to prevent the dumping of garbage and offensive refuse on the east side of the City, notwithstanding two earnest communications from this board; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Police be and hereby is required at once to cause the arrest of every person who violates section 87 of the Sanitary Code, by dumping garbage and refuse anywhere within the City limits, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Board of Police by the Secretary.

Inspector Viele reported to the board that ashes, garbage, and street-sweepings were being dumped on the lots on the south side of Seventy-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, and the board ordered that this violation of the law be stopped at once.

President Chandler stated that he seriously contemplated applying to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Board of Police to obey the orders and carry out the instructions of the Board of Health, as the only means to compel the Board of Police to stop the nuisance of dumping.

Mr. Charles T. Bunting made application to the Board for a permit to remove the remains now lying in the burying-ground in East Houston street, between the Bowery and Chrystie street, to the Friends' Cemetery at Westbury, Long Island, no interments having been made in the former place since 1848. The permit was granted. The removals to be made under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent.

Dr. Henry Curtis accepted the position of Honorary Microscopist to the board.

A number of permits for the establishment of slaughter-houses in the Twenty-third Ward were granted.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following report of the mortality for the past week:

During the last week of February there were 487 deaths reported in this City, against 536 that were verified the previous week, and against 514 that were reported in the fourth week of February last year. The rate of mortality continues to exhibit a more favorable state of the public health than at the same period of the year last year, or even in the last five years. The gain of life this Winter has been conspicuously in children under five years of age, notwithstanding the excessive prevalence of diphtheria and scarlatina this Winter. The total number of deaths of children under five years of age in the first eight weeks of the Winter of 1874 was 1,797, or an average of 224.6 each week. The mean mortality yearly in the corresponding period of the previous five years of children under five years old, was 238.4. Last week there were 47 deaths from diphtheria and scarlatina, 83 from phthisis pulmonalis, 57 from pneumonia, and 17 from bronchitis. There were only 72 deaths in the public institutions, against an average exceeding 100 in the corresponding week of the past five years.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending Feb. 28, 1874:

The number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 1,949. During the past week 32 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the inspectors for investigation and report. The Disinfecting Corps have visited 74 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 69 houses, 89 privy-sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. One case of small-pox was removed to the hospital and one dead body to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps. Permits have been granted consignees of 30 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officers of this port. Fifty-eight permits were granted to scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect sinks.

The following is a comparative statement of the deaths from infectious diseases during the past two weeks:

Week ending Feb. 21—Typhoid, 3; scarlet, 93; measles, 18; diphtheria, 44; cerebro spinal-meningitis, 4; small-pox, 1. Week ending Feb. 28—Typhus, 3; typhoid, 9; scarlet, 112; measles, 89; diphtheria, 47; cerebro spinal-meningitis, 3; small-pox, 2.

A CORRECTION.

The statement in THE TIMES, last week, that Col. J. D. Williamson, of the Howard Relief Committee, had $8,000 put at his disposal for the support of soup-kitchens and lodging-houses, by the Almshouse Department, was found on investigation to be erroneous. Shortly after the panic of last Fall it was generally believed that extraordinary measures were necessary for the relief of the poor of the City during the Winter. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction resolved to ask the Board of Apportionment for an additional appropriation for the relief of the out-door poor. They applied for "the further sum of $8,000 for the year 1873, and the further sum of $17,000 for the year 1874, for the extraordinary application for the relief of the poor," and the Board of Apportionment appropriated the $25,000 asked for in December. It was the intention of the Commissioners to establish, with a portion of this money, soup-kitchens and lodging-houses in various unoccupied buildings belonging to the corporation in different parts of the City. The Howard Relief Committee, organized in November, having a like object in view, applied to the Commissioners for aid in their project. The Commissioners allowed the committee to take possession of the old House of Detention, No. 49 Leonard street, and latterly No. 61 Thompson street. The Commissioners also established similar institutions corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, in the old Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, and in the basement of the market corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, the Citizens' Relief Association of Harlem cooperating with the Commissioners in the latter charity. Col. Williamson stated to a TIMES reporter that since the opening of the Leonard street house the committee had received from the city supplies consisting of flour, bread, provisions, fuel, straw, house-keeping utensils, and furniture to the money value of not more than $1,300. Officials of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, on reference to their records, corroborated this statement, and Commissioner Stern said that the whole amount used out of the $25,000 appropriation for "extraordinary relief" was not over $2,500, and denied that Col. Williamson had had $8,000 placed at his disposal. Mr. Stern said that the commission did not use more of the funds at its command because it was fearful from their observation that it would encourage the spread of pauperism.

THE NEW-YORK WOMEN'S SOCIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At Plimpton Hall, Stuyvesant street, a meeting of ladies of the New-York Women's Social Education Society, under the presidency of Mrs. Caroline Soulle, was held yesterday afternoon, to discuss the question of education. A paper was read by Mrs. E. Dudley on "Individual Training in Schools," in which she observed that so much is necessary to impart a sound moral, physical, and intellectual education that in the large and public schools it was very defective. The classes contained too many pupils for one teacher to imbue their minds with the essentials peculiar to each child's disposition, owing to the variety of talent, disposition, and circumstances; that teachers have a far more onerous task to perform than simply communicate book learning. She said the child must be taught to obey from love, in order to create a relish for study, instead of by the enforcement of rules, not applicable to all, and causing to both teacher and pupil annoyance and disgust. She dwelt particularly on the importance of discovering the bent or inclination of the child's mind, the branches which it loved, and its probable future destiny, as many subjects are taught in the school-room that will never be of any practical utility, to the exclusion of others that would shape its fortune in after life. She instanced the case of parents desirous of making their child a minister or lawyer, while his natural tendencies were to be a printer, and said that he would possibly be eminently successful at the trade or in controlling it, but would likely make a bad professionalist or preacher, and consequently drag out a miserable existence. Parents, she said, had very much to do in the training and were necessary auxiliaries to the teacher, inasmuch, being more under their control, they had facilities in directing their aspirations and inculcating the lessons taught in school. They were responsible in committing them to servants, in choosing teachers, and in exemplifying by their own conduct the course their children should adopt. The paper was listened to with great attention, and discussed, several of the ladies agreeing with its general tone. Some were desirous of introducing the subject of ante-natal education, to show that the prayers of the mother did much in molding the child's mind, but were ruled out of order. A lively discussion occurred between the ladies on the application of the words "the lower classes," one maintaining the uselessness of teaching certain branches, and the other that she was communistic on that point, denying that those humbler in station of life were less capable of educational culture, and claiming for them the facilities of improving their condition. Each and all exhibited a great desire for reform in teaching the young idea, and, after a motion to discuss the education question in general at the next meeting, they adjourned.

END OF THE ERIE STRIKE AT SUSQUEHANNA.

The strike of the employes engaged in the workshops of the Erie Railroad at the Susquehanna depot terminated after one day's duration, and yesterday morning every man was at his post. The strike was not of so serious a nature as that of the brakemen a week ago. The number of men who went on strike was 1,037, and their action was not, as alleged, caused by the reduction of the hands at the works, but through a misunderstanding of the employes and the foreman, in regard to the Apprentice law. The superintendent of the machinery department, Mr. Tyson, refused to state, however, what the difference was. He said the wages were not cut down, nor were the payments at any time two months in arrears. During the financial panic, however, the men were not paid up punctually. There was no money now due to the men except for last month's work, and the Paymaster yesterday reached Susquehanna to pay them. No demand was made by the employes that they should be paid before the 15th of the month, as they are always paid before that, generally in the first week of the month. No passes are given to the men unless recommended by the foremen, and to this arrangement no complaints have been made. A proper system of apprenticeship is rigidly adhered to, as laid down by the trades-union. Mr. Tyson further added that the men seemed to be fully satisfied with present arrangements, and, instead of turning out the best and oldest workmen, the company was taking on additional hands every week. None but skilled mechanics were employed, as the work done in the shops requires the best mechanical skill that could be procured. In August, 1873, there were only 747 men in the shops at Susquehanna, and since that time the number had been increased to 1,037. Yesterday evening Mr. Tyson received a telegram stating that the men had all returned to work, and expressed their regret at the course they pursued when they found out that it was caused through a misunderstanding.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

A report containing the most startling revelations of the sanitary condition of the Brooklyn public schools was submitted yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Education by the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health. From the following brief synopsis it will be seen that in one of the schools seventy-five children are packed into an apartment 6 feet in height, and 25 long by 20 feet wide, and so dark that gas-light is required during school hours. The flooring of the school referred to is of rough flags, and the ventilation so bad that the children are often so debilitated when the hour of dismissal arrives as to be hardly able to leave the school. Other instances of even more terrible suffering endured by the children are thickly scattered throughout the report. The report was originally made to the Board of Health, and contains abstracts of the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors who visited each school. It appears there are forty-nine district schools, or, counting each grammar, intermediate, and primary departments as a separate school, there are ninety-eight schools; 856 female teachers, and thirty-four male teachers are employed. The last manual of the Board of Education says that during the year 1872, 130,789 scholars were in attendance at different periods. Average attendance, 38,563, about one-third of the population of the City, of the ages most interesting to the sanitarian, and most important to society, in a physical as well as social point of view. In no one of the schools visited by the inspectors were the sanitary conditions at all what is necessary. Of School No. 24, the Inspector reports as follows:

"Room partly below surface of ground. It is damp. Sometimes the water has to be bailed out, sometimes fires made to dry the floor. It is badly lighted. On foggy days it is necessary to dismiss the school. It is badly heated. There are four stoves for six rooms. In some of the rooms children are seated within two and three feet of the stove. In others no heat save what comes from the rooms adjoining. Four hundred and sixty have been registered. Many have been absent from sickness, particularly the smallest children. Thermometer ranged from 50° to 95°. Forty cubic feet and upward of air space, according to crowding to each child."

Of School No. 19, the Inspector says:

"My last visit to this school was made about the time of closing the afternoon session. I cannot describe the condition of the atmosphere; the children seemed completely depressed, and hardly had sufficient energy to leave their places."

The report deals with each school in detail, and in very few instances is the sanitary condition better than in the schools referred to above.

KENO.

In Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., yesterday, before Chief Justice Monell and a jury, was tried the case of Charles Krebs against Michael Murray, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of $900, claimed to have been lost in Murray's gambling-house, in Eighth street. The testimony of plaintiff was to the effect that in December, 1872, on various days and occasions, he played the game of "keno" in the house of the defendant, and lost in various sums, money amounting in the aggregate to at least $600, though he believed it to be more. The defense was that though plaintiff may have lost some small sums of money, as he stated, yet he had lost no such amount as he had testified to; that as to the amounts which he had lost he was not entitled to recover in his present action, he having sued the defendant as having won the money from him at gaming, while according to the rules and usages governing the game of "keno," at which the money was lost, the defendant was merely a stake-holder, and should have been sued as such. Several experts, *attachés* of the defendant's house, were examined for the defense, and testified that, according to the mode of conducting the game, the price of cards, the number of cards played, and the time necessarily occupied in playing them, the plaintiff could have lost no such amount as he claimed he did lose. Counsel for defendant, in summing up the cause, contended that plaintiff's condition at the time, by reason of drink, and his present indefinite statements as to the amount lost by him, rendered his testimony wholly unreliable on which to base a verdict in his favor. It appeared further in the testimony, that a portion of the money lost by him had belonged to his employers, and was by him converted to his own use. The Jury not having agreed at the hour of adjournment, the court ordered them to bring in a sealed verdict this morning if they should agree.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

August Maddison, a resident of Jersey City Heights, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with a pistol. Maddison was employed as a driver by an undertaker named Volk. During the past two years he has been paying attention to a young lady named Mary Schobe, residing on Union Hill. Monday night he took the young lady to a masquerade ball, and while there he was seized with jealousy of a young man who had formerly paid attention to Miss Schobe. He returned home about 7 o'clock this morning, and went into a saloon adjoining his employer's stable where he slept. After asking everybody in the saloon to take a drink with him, he said he guessed he would put an end to his life, as he thought he had stayed in this world about long enough. He then went into the carriage-house in the rear of Volk's office, and taking down a rusty double-barreled pistol, shot himself in the breast. The men in the saloon heard the report of the pistol, and, running out into the carriage house, found Maddison lying on the floor bleeding from an ugly wound in his breast. The pistol had been loaded with pieces of scrap-iron for the purpose of killing cats. Drs. Stout and Waldmeyer, who were summoned, expressed the opinion that the man could not live.

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

The Municipal Committee on Retrenchment met yesterday in the Department of Buildings, but adjourned in the absence of a quorum. The following statistical report, prepared by Mr. Adams, the Superintendent of Buildings, will be presented to the committee at their next session. It embraces the work of the department for the last six months:

Buildings surveyed during the last six months	19,843
Buildings reported for fire escapes	1,322
Unsafe buildings reported	932
Unsafe buildings made safe	999
Buildings taken down	99
Violations reported	890
Violations removed	699
Noticed served	6,388
Complaints received	664
Iron work tested	1,150
Total cases acted on, exclusive of any work on new or altered buildings	32,459
New buildings now in progress	587
Alterations in progress	119

The report also shows that the appropriations for the department in 1871 were $130,000; in 1872, $72,000, and in 1873, $75,000, and owing to the annexation of Westchester County, the appropriation now amounts to $115,900.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mayor Havemeyer has not yet made any selection from the list of candidates for Police Commissioner. This is said to be owing to the fact that Oliver Charlick is opposed to nearly all the aspirants, on the ground of self-protection. It was rumored yesterday, that the Mayor would nominate a merchant, whose name has not been mentioned, if Charlick should deem him sufficiently reliable to become his colleague, so as to create a new Ring. Capt. Brackett has applied for the office. In his communication to the Mayor he says that he was connected with the Police force for twelve years, and that his official record should entitle him to some consideration at the hands of the Mayor. Mr. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, had an interview with the Mayor yesterday, during which he pressed the claims of Seth C. Hawley for the office. The Mayor, however, was provokingly non-committal. Soon after Mr. Beers had retired Thurlow Weed entered the office and remained for some time.

BRUTAL ATTACK UPON A BRIDGE-KEEPER.

Patrick Callahan, keeper of the draw-bridge, at Hunter's Point, over Newtown Creek, Long Island, also the proprietor of a small liquor saloon near the bridge, opened the draw at about 8 o'clock, Tuesday night, to allow a vessel to pass through, without discovering that about twenty rough-looking men were upon the structure, who began cursing and swearing as soon as the schooner had gone by, calling Callahan a number of vile names, and, upon Callahan remonstrating with them, they set upon him and beat him in a frightful manner, his head being cut in a number of places, and his face badly disfigured. The roughs, after beating Callahan till he was unconscious, hurriedly closed the draw and fled, just in time to elude the officers of Greenpoint and Long Island City, who had heard the cries of the bridgeman for assistance. It is stated that these men were members of the Longshoremen's Protective Union and that as Daniel Hogan, who was stabbed on Saturday by James Callahan, the bridge-keeper's son, is a member of the society they came down in a body to revenge their associate. Callahan's injuries are pronounced to be of a very serious nature, as it is thought his skull has been fractured. No arrests have yet been made.

THE VESSEL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association was held at their rooms, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. James A. Van Brunt in the chair. The Committee on Shipping Act reported that they had conferred with Capt. Duncan, and he had expressed his unwillingness to take action against the shipping-masters, but thought it would be to their advantage to engage sailors of him. The question of compulsory pilotage was discussed, and its injustice admitted by all. The Secretary reported that he had made partial arrangements for more suitable rooms for the association. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, James A. Van Brunt; *First Vice President*, Isaac Hall; *Second Vice President*, W. H. Kennell; *Treasurer*, Lemuel H. Hopkins; *Corresponding Secretary*, Smith W. Baines; *Recording Secretary*, George B. Mason.

Directors—James H. Beattie, Ezra Soper, Thomas P. Ball, Capt. Joseph Bayles, Capt. James R. Beers, Capt. Amos Birdsall, Chas. Burnett, Jesse Carll, Capt. A. J. Collins, Thomas P. Couper, Capt. Thomas C. Cranmer, John Curtis, Capt. Frederick Davey, Lewis S. Davis, Capt. Nelson Edwards, Capt. A. J. Newbury, Capt. J. Van Cleaf, Capt. R. E. Cranmer, Chas. G. Endicott, Henry L. Slaght, Henry W. Loud, Job Falkinburgh, Charles R. Jayne, Edwin E. Kirk, Stephen H. Mills, J. Ernest Miller, Stephen Morgan, Capt. Edward Soper, Capt. David Sharrott, John Van Boskirk, Josiah O. Ward, Capt. John M. Weaver, J. I. Duryea, Capt. Daniel S. Williams, Mills Edwards, Charles A. Woolsey, E. J. Hamilton, Henry P. Havens, Daniel Barnes, Jr., C. C. Jones.

STRIKE OF MINERS IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

The strike of the miners in Morris County, N. J., which was brought about by the men demanding an advance of twenty-five cents per day on their wages of $1 50, and the refusal of the mining companies to accede to that demand, has not yet ended. According to the stories told by them, their grievances are manifold. At the breaking out of the panic last Fall the miners had not been paid their wages for two months, except with orders for groceries, &c., on stores kept by, or in which the agents of the mining companies were interested; and the miners claim that these goods were charged to them at prices fixed by the agents, and in excess of what they could be purchased for at other stores. If the men refuse to trade at the agents' stores they were discharged. Those of the agents who have no stores of their own, generally "fix things" with the store-keepers, so that there is no possible chance of the poor miner escaping being fleeced out of his hard earnings, and on pay-day they receive but a small fraction of their claims. The remainder is absorbed in the accounts of the rapacious agents. In the meantime, to add to their misfortunes, the pay of the miners was reduced from $2 to $1 50 per day.

EMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at Castle Garden yesterday. Routine business of no general interest was transacted. The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year by the President: Castle Garden Committee—George Starr, Chairman; E. Stephenson, G. W. Quintard, D. Manjer, S. Kaufman. Ward's Island Committee—E. Stephenson, Chairman; G. Starr, G. I. Forrest, J. Lynch, W. F. Havemeyer. Finance Committee—D. Manjer, Chairman; E. Stephenson, George Starr, G. I. Forrest, G. W. Quintard. The arrivals of emigrants on Monday and Tuesday were as follows: St. Laurent, Havre, 18; Greece, Liverpool, 165; Frankfort, via Havre, 142; Main, Bremen, 61; State of Virginia, Glasgow, 25; Adriatic, Liverpool, 126.

POST OFFICE TOPICS.

An explanation of the delay in the delivery in this City of mails by steamer Atlas, from Liverpool, which arrived at the port of Boston on the 24th ult., may be found in the fact that the bags containing the mails for this City were sent by mistake to Chicago, and were not received at the New-York office until Monday night of this week.... The Aspinwall and South Pacific mail, which was on the Rising Star, which steamer stopped at Bermuda for repairs, was returned to this City from that port on the Carima yesterday. The next steamer for Aspinwall on the same line leaves New-York on the 14th inst., and the returned mails will be taken on board. A delay of several weeks in the delivery of these mails will have resulted from the accident to the Rising Star.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Prof. Benj. Pierce, after long and useful service, has resigned his position as Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; and,

Whereas, This board has on many occasions received from him information and services of great value in the interest of the commerce and navigation of this port, therefore,

Resolved, That this board tenders to Prof. Pierce its thanks for valuable services heretofore rendered, and its wishes for his success and happiness in the future.

A fine spyglass and a pair of binocular marine glasses were presented by the board to the crew of pilot-boat William H. Aspinwall, No. 21, for meritorious conduct in assisting the imperiled yacht Anita and her crew on the 8th of February, this year.

TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING FOR MURDER.

The effort to obtain a jury in the case of Jas. C. King, charged with the murder of Anthony F. O'Neal, was continued before Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. At the close of the session of the court, the panel of jurors present having been exhausted after the examination of forty-eight, one additional juror, Mr. John Bryant, turner, No. 349 West Eleventh street, had been found unobjectionable, and was sworn in as the eleventh juror in the case. To-day, no doubt, the twelfth juror will be obtained, and the trial regularly proceed on behalf of the prosecution. The court will meet to-day at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

JAY GOULD'S LAWYERS' FEES.

On the motion recently argued before Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, to refer the case of Messrs. Martin & Smith against Jay Gould, a decision was rendered yesterday adverse to the motion. The suit, as already frequently stated in THE TIMES, was to recover $75,000 as counsel fees for negotiating and completing the settlement of the suit brought by the Erie Railway Company against Jay Gould to recover back $10,000,000, alleged by the officers of the company to have been appropriated out of its funds while he (Gould) held office as its President. The motion to refer the case was denied on the ground that it was one more proper for the consideration of a jury.

McNAMARA'S ASSASSINATION.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Brady denied a motion to fix the amount of bail in the case of Detective Leahy, committed on a charge of assassinating the old man McNamara, while in pursuit of "Dutch Harmon," the supposed assassin of the watchman at the Hudson River Railroad Depot. The Judge said he did not deem it proper for the court to interfere pending the action of the Grand Jury in the case.

BANK PRESIDENT ROCHE.

In the case of Shepard F. Knapp against Walter Roche, recently decided in the Superior Court by a verdict against Roche for nearly $95,000, appropriated by him out of the funds of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, Judge Speir yesterday rendered a decision denying a motion on behalf of defendant to have the exceptions taken in the case, heard in the first instance at General Term. The Judge, at the same time, grants an allowance to plaintiff of two per cent. on the amount of the verdict, and allows to defendant a stay of proceedings of ten days, within which he may move at Special Term for a new trial.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants 52, amounting to $54,636 93; pay-rolls, number of warrants 466, amounting to $76,414 47; total, number of warrants 518, amounting to $131,051 40. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $29,883 56; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $37,386 12; from collection of assessments and interest, $1,714 84; from market rents, $1,274; from water rents, $285 15; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $74 25; from fees and fines, Warden City Prison, $280; from fees and fines, District Courts, $855; total, $71,652 94.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT BURRILL, OF THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

William P. Burrill, Vice President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, died suddenly at the Allyn House, in Hartford, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Burrill had been in his usual health up to 10:30 o'clock Monday night, when he was struck by apoplexy while engaged in a social game of whist at the Hartford Club Rooms. He was at first attacked with a violent pain in the head, accompanied with nausea, and evidently was apprehensive of the worst, although he speedily became unconscious. He was removed to the Allyn House, where he was attended by Dr. Jackson, but he sank rapidly and died at the hour named. Mr. Burrill was born in Canaan, Conn., in 1807.

THE GILLESPIE HOMICIDE.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Michael Gillespie, of No. 116 Mott street, who was stabbed, it is alleged, by John Gillen, of No. 104 Bayard street, on the morning of Feb. 8, at the liquor store No. 63 Mulberry street. The jury were unable to say whom Gillen stabbed Gillespie, or whether the latter fell on the point of the knife during the scuffle. Under the circumstances, Coroner Eickhoff held Gillen in the sum of $5,000 bail, which was furnished by Mr. [illegible]

SANITARY REFORMS.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE ABATTOIRS.

THE BUTCHERS PROTEST AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF THE ORDINANCE—MR. BERGH ADVOCATES THE CONTEMPLATED CHANGE.

The proposed additional ordinance to the Sanitary Code was the subject of discussion yesterday in the Health Department. The board gave a hearing to the butchers, hog-slaughterers, and others holding views in antagonism to the proposed measure, which runs as follows:

"That from and after the 1st day of July, 1874, the slaughtering or dressing of cattle, sheep, hogs, and calves shall not be allowed or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of One Hundred and Tenth street, except in a single abattoir or building, or a place approved by the Board of Health, and of capacity sufficient to accommodate the entire business of slaughtering in said City, and to admit of the yarding, use, and disposition of all the parts of the animals slaughtered or dressed, so as effectually to prevent all nuisance or offensive odors therefrom, and to secure the wholesomeness of the meat as human food."

The Commissioners present were Prof. Chandler, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpool.

There was a large attendance of those interested in the matter, and the several speakers expressed a strong feeling against the suppression of the present slaughter-houses for a single abattoir, in which the interests of the many would be made subservient to those of a few large proprietors. At the same time a general readiness was expressed to carry out any improvements or alterations in the present establishments which the Board of Health might suggest.

Mr. Levi Samuels, of the firm of Lehman, Samuels & Brothers, wholesale butchers, first represented the views of the trade. He said that they had expended their money on the east side of the town; that they had bought land and rented a considerable amount of property, and asked that they should have an opportunity of realizing some profits out of their expenditure. If the Board of Health, he said, were to pass this ordinance it would simply ruin them.

Mr. Seaman, President of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, made the following statement at the invitation of the board: At your invitation I appear before you to-day on behalf of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, hoping that you will lend an attentive, if not favorable, ear to such objections as I may advance to your further interfering with our business. It is hardly six years since, as we shall ever think, you unjustly drove us from our private slaughter-houses and compelled us to seek some other place to carry on our lawful business. You at the same time passed an ordinance that no cattle should be slaughtered south of Forty-second street. In compliance with this ordinance we built our present slaughter-house at a cost of more than a hundred thousand dollars, and the whole expense of all the buildings necessary to carry on our business is not less than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The slaughter-house is situated on Forty-fourth street, commencing at a point 100 feet from the First avenue, and running to the East River. A more isolated place or a better location cannot be found on this island or in any other place. It is so isolated that it is impossible that anybody can ever be incommoded by it. The building itself is a model of its kind. It is large and commodious, and complete in all its parts, and has a sewer running its whole length and emptying into the East River. Adjoining the slaughter-house, fronting on the East River, is a rendering establishment and a pit for salting hides. Thus you will see that we have every requisite for carrying on the business in all its parts, and if, in your wisdom, you shall see fit to concentrate the business of slaughtering and rendering, &c., in one place, here is just the place you want ready to your hands. A better or more suitable one cannot be found. But surely, after having complied with all your rules and regulations, and after having been put to the immense expense that we and our neighbors have been put to in complying with these rules and regulations, you will not, you cannot, even think of carrying into effect the great act of injustice that you appear to have in contemplation of removing us from our present locations. If you shall see fit to build a great slaughtering-house at One Hundred and Tenth street, or to turn the great market at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street into a slaughter-house, and if the people in those neighborhoods are so good-natured as to allow these nuisances, as you so persistently proclaim them, to be fastened upon them, we have no objection; but we most emphatically protest against your removing us from our present locations for the benefit of the parties interested in these speculations. You cannot do so without ruining many worthy men, who have all they are worth, and more than all they are worth, invested in the buildings that they have erected under the supervision and approval of the Board of Health. The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, although they have more than $200,000 worth of property involved in the result, perhaps can stand the loss. But these men, or some of them, at least, if you shall decide to remove them, must be utterly and hopelessly ruined. But it appears to me impossible under the circumstances that you can so decide. Hoping and trusting that you may arrive at a wise and just conclusion, we submit our case to your hands.

Mr. Reed also made some remarks in opposition to the proposed ordinance. He said that so far as locality was concerned, there were no two opinions about the matter, as it was universally admitted that their present location could not be improved upon by anything that might be done. If the proposed abattoir was large enough to afford accommodation for all the slaughter of New-York, it should be a very large building, and adjacent to one of the rivers. They occupied precisely that position now. He asked that they might be allowed to remain where they were, and if there were any necessity for changes or alterations these might be carried out under the direction of the Board of Health, and they would conform to their orders as they had done before.

Mr. Thomas Rafferty asked the board not to falsify the action which that body had itself taken. On a former occasion the board said to the butchers, "Go up to One Hundred and Sixth street," and the butchers went. But they encountered so many discouragements and difficulties that they laid the matter before the board, who encouraged them to return. They accordingly came back from One Hundred and Sixth street, from Communipaw, from Hoboken, and they built a good abattoir in Forty-second street, and had expended altogether $1,500,000. They asked if the board proposed to take that money and scatter it broadcast. They invited the board to come in and regulate them, and they would conform to their orders. That body was armed with irresponsible power, the exercise of which required just men, and they believed they had got just men. This irresponsible power was given to the Board of Health principally on account of the wretched condition of tenement-houses, so that they might be in a position to stamp out the germ of disease. Yet they did not direct these houses to be pulled down, nor did they direct gas-houses to be moved further up town. They came to the butchers, however, and said: "You may possibly become a nuisance, therefore we will put you all in one place, where you can work together, and where a few large proprietors will arrange for you." They had a right to be protected in their business, and they asked simply for justice at the hands of the board. Then, again, the slaughtering of cattle should be done in the City of New-York, or, if it were done outside, it would so increase the price of meat as to put it beyond the reach of the poor man. They asked for justice, not generosity, on the part of the board, and that they might not give the living of the butchers into the hands of a few men.

The proceedings were here about to be adjourned until Tuesday next, when Mr. Henry Bergh entered the room and said that he desired to be heard on the subject. He then proceeded to make a case of cruelty against the hog-slaughterers, the method, he said, being to make a chain fast round one of the hind legs of the animal, then to hoist it up by a pulley some three or four stories, stab it regardless of place, and while it was yet living plunge it into a caldron of boiling water; whereas, it had been ascertained by a congress of scientific men which assembled in Paris a few years ago, that the least painful method of inflicting death was to fell the animal by a blow on the head, and then cut its throat while it was insensible to pain. Mr. Bergh also complained that the present slaughter-houses were injurious to public morals, inasmuch as the children from the public schools used to go into them to see the animals killed. He advocated the substitution of an abattoir further up town for that at present in existence, but urged that it should be within the City limits, so that it might be subject to the supervision of the Police and of the society which he represented.

The allegations of cruelty made by Mr. Bergh were denied by several of those representing the hog-slaughtering interest, who complained that his statements were calculated to prejudice their case. The proceedings were ultimately adjourned until Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

A LOTTERY-DEALER ARRESTED.

Charles Morgan, of No. 41 Chrystie street, was committed for examination by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of running a policy-shop at the above number. Officer Ellis, of the Tenth Precinct, made a descent on the place, and arrested the prisoner in the act of manipulating a number of returns and lottery-tickets.

THE CANAL FUNDING BILL.

A petition to the Legislature asking the immediate passage of the Funding bill is being circulated among members of the Produce Exchange and our leading merchants, and is receiving large numbers of signatures. Among the gentlemen most active in the matter are Messrs. Dinin Dows, M. M. Caleb, Jesse Hoyt, and many others of equal prominence.

TRIAL OF "REDDY THE BLACKSMITH."

In the case of William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith, tried Monday, in the Queens County Court of Sessions, at North Hempstead, the jury [illegible] being for conviction, the jury [illegible] It is understood that they stood [illegible] and one for conviction [illegible] that the case will be [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA—Miss Annie L. Cary, Miss O. Torriani, Messrs. Maurel, Campanini, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MARY STUART—Mme. Fanny Janauscheck, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE HONEYMOON—Miss B. Darling, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.

STADT THEATRE.—LES HUGUENOTS (English Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

DE GARMO HALL.—ENGLISH GLEE CONCERT—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mr. Rockwood, and others.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Although there has been a good deal of discussion in Congress on financial questions, nothing has yet been done to inspire confidence in business circles. The session is passing away in talk. Many of the merchants and bankers of this City have memorialized Congress, and perhaps it would not be amiss for them to call a public meeting, and thus endeavor to induce Congress at once to fix the volume of legal tenders. This is a point on which something like concurrent action might reasonably be expected from Congress. If our business men made known their views through the medium of a public meeting, we cannot doubt that it would produce more effect than the mere signing of petitions, which are too often laid aside and forgotten in a few days.

Rapid transit for New-York occupies a large place in the report of yesterday's proceedings of both Houses of the Legislature. The Beach Pneumatic Company's bill, providing for a change of name to the Broadway Underground, and asking for $10,000,000 from the City Treasury, was introduced in the Senate. This company is good enough to offer the people of New-York the chance of voting upon this modest demand at the next election. The people are likely to have that question put before them in a less objectionable form, and the company ought to be given to understand that unless they can proceed with their work at once, the only legislation which can be given them is a bill repealing their charter. In the Assembly, Mr. EASTMAN introduced his amended bill, and SPEER'S traveling sidewalk scheme went to a third reading. A bill was also introduced providing on the Williams plan—whatever that may be—for a viaduct road from Park row to the Harlem River. The bill looks like business, if we may judge from the offer to deposit a quarter of a million of dollars with the Controller, to be forfeited if the work is not commenced within three months after the passage of the act. If this viaduct scheme does not, like the last one, involve the virtual confiscation of a good deal of public and private property, it ought to be encouraged, were it for no other reason than the common-sense remedy against delay provided in the $250,000 forfeit.

We wish the Children's Aid Society, or the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, could have a dollar for every letter we have published or received complaining of the horrible stench which the gas company nightly causes in the middle part of the City. A correspondent again complains in our columns to-day, and we should think that it was nearly time the Board of Health put an end to a nuisance so intolerable and so dangerous to the public health. [illegible] has this gas company to discharge its refuse into the river, from whence it is washed back into the sewers, poisoning the air, and endangering human life? The Board of Health has done so much good work that we can scarcely believe it will knowingly permit this outrage to be inflicted on thousands of our citizens. We have commissioned our reporters to inquire into the mode by which the gas company contrives to breed fevers and other diseases in the City, and perhaps the Board of Health will take vigorous steps when it has our reports before it.

The Secretary of the "Parlor Artillery Company" answers us, in a letter which will be found in our news columns to-day, that his beautiful "toy" is perfectly harmless. We thought we should get a letter of that kind. The harmlessness of the sweet little plaything is sufficiently attested by the appearance of the house at the corner of Twentieth street and Broadway, and by the fact that two ladies have been maimed for life by it. The man who sold the toys is lying in a dangerous condition. Yet there is no harm in the toy. It is almost a miracle that great loss of life was not occasioned by the explosion, for that part of Broadway is generally crowded in the afternoon; innocent as the "parlor-mortar" is, we hope the sale of it will be forthwith put an end to.

Whatever may be thought of the principle by which the production and sale of anthracite coal are regulated in this country at the present time, there is no room for doubt that it is established with considerable firmness. The experience of last year has strengthened the "combination," and the same method that then prevailed will be enforced this year. This method we understand to be this: The mining companies of Pennsylvania, with the exception of the "Pennsylvania Coal Company," have formed a board, composed of representatives from each, which determines in advance the amount of the coal that will be put out and the prices for which it will be furnished at the points of shipment. The Pennsylvania Company is not represented in this board, and does not submit its production to their determination; but it agrees to abide by the prices that are fixed by the board. The facilities of this company for production are, however, well known, and cannot be very rapidly or considerably increased. They are, in fact, about the same as they were five years since, the company having long been persuaded that the policy of largely-increased production practiced by the other companies was a mistaken one, and would, if not regulated in some such way as that recently adopted, be very disastrous. The net result, therefore, of the present position of the various companies is the substantial control of production and price by the Central Board. The anthracite coal year—that is, the year during which active shipments go on—extends from the 1st of the current month to the 1st of December. The prices at the opening of this year are from ten to twenty cents per ton higher than those of last year at the same period. The same average advance will be made during the year, and the average increase over last year will be about fifteen cents.

Considerable good sense was shown at the meeting of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, in the rejection of a proposed amendment to the by-laws, increasing the fee for membership from $500 to $1,000, to take effect May 1 next. The initiation fee and yearly dues to pay expenses prior to May, 1872, ranged from $20 to $30 a year. In June, 1872, the initiation fee was fixed at $300, and after February, 1873, the fee for a certificate of membership was raised to $500. Facts go to show that there has been speculating in members' tickets, as the by-laws permit a transfer of certificates, and also that the Exchange has not derived any material pecuniary benefit from increases in the fees. But the most important feature of the rejection of the amendment is to be found in the fact that by keeping down the prices of membership, the intent of the charter to provide a place of meeting where buyers and sellers exhibiting different kinds of produce can come together, and do business, is maintained. It does not seem in accordance with the spirit of free trade to limit the privileges of a powerful association, almost national in its character, to those who are able to pay large fees, excluding honest and respectable persons engaged in the produce business whose misfortune it may be not to have money sufficient to meet a high figure for membership.

The bill creating a Metropolitan Police and Health Commission, about to be introduced in the Legislature, of which we present a synopsis this morning, has at least the merit of novelty, for it combines in one board functions which have always hitherto been conferred upon two. The distrust of Mayor HAVEMEYER is so great that the bill will doubtless find many supporters both in the Legislature and out of it, but its friends should remember that in the Troy case the Court of Appeals decided against the constitutionality of bills of this character. If a law of this kind were sustained by the courts, it would doubtless result in great public benefits, provided proper appointments were made under it. But the chances of its passage are so remote that its effect, even if so sustained, is hardly worth considering. Its friends, we presume, are acting upon the principle that a desperate disease requires a desperate remedy. This community is sorely afflicted with CHARLICK and MATSELL, and there is naturally a desire to get rid of them in some way. It finds expression in this bill for want of a better method.

THE POLITICAL RISKS OF PAPER MONEY.

At the opening of the present session of Congress, the House Committee on Banking and Currency adopted a plan to which, in our opinion, the country owes much of whatever prospect there is of sound financial legislation. It agreed to invite a large number of the more prominent bankers and merchants of the country to present their views of the needs of business, and the proper way of meeting them, either in person at Washington or by letter. In response to this invitation, the committee has obtained a statement from a considerable number of able men, entitled to respect and confidence, representing a great variety of interests, and speaking for all sections of the country.

If we may judge of the impression made on the committee by the bill which they have brought forward, it is certain that the greater number of these gentlemen are agreed at least as to one thing, and that is, that it is impossible to secure stability and safety for business under our present financial system. Some have given prominence to one and some to another phase of the evils from which we suffer, but nearly all are agreed that they arise largely from our irredeemable Government notes. The committee embody this result of the discussion to which they have listened in a bill which, on the one hand, provides for a paper currency to be supplied by the banks on the pledge of United States bonds, and on the other hand, directs the gradual redemption of the United States notes. Had the committee come to their conclusions from the study of the financial history of other countries, and from a consideration of the inevitable tendencies of Government money, they would unquestionably have been justified; but it is probable that their recommendations would still have had less weight than they now have. For, in addition to the teachings of history which they can invoke in support of their position, they have the authority of the best-informed representatives of current business, who speak from the experience of the actual condition of affairs. When we consider that the committee is composed of some of the members of Congress best qualified to interpret the presentation which they have secured of the needs of the country, we have a right to insist that the suggestions of the committee shall receive prompt and respectful attention.

We assure Congress that the aims which the committee seek to reach are every day becoming more and more the aims entertained by the best business men of the country. There is no room for reasonable doubt that a public opinion adverse to the continuance of the present attitude of the Government toward its demand notes is steadily gaining in strength. The Banking Committee have obtained the opinions of the representatives of the larger interest, but the feeling we refer to is not confined to these; it exists, and is growing, among all classes of the people, and with surprising distinctness and rapidity among the smaller dealers, the retail merchants who deal more directly with the producers, and the producers themselves. Those who have had the best opportunities for observation are agreed on this point, and if members of Congress should seek a correct impression of the average opinion of their districts, we are confident that they would concede it. The people everywhere have taken to heart, to an extent not noticeable in the large cities, the lesson of the recent panic. They perceive very clearly, and constantly more clearly, the risks of paper money of Government manufacture. There is no denying that the action of the Government during the recent troubles, honest and well intended as it was, and guided by the utmost desire to aid the country, is now regarded as a substantial failure.

The people perceive that we are drifting into a position of dependence on the Government in all sudden and great emergencies, and that the Government is constantly less able to meet the calls made upon it. In the pressure of a time of distress the Government strained its powers to the very utmost, and yet it did very little, if anything, for immediate relief, while it entailed on the country serious evils, which seem only too likely to be permanent. In the issue of the greater part of the greenbacks which had been withdrawn there was involved an increase of the debt, a large expansion of the currency, and a great addition to the obstacles to specie resumption—and these are things which the country is beginning to understand.

The great body of the more conservative portion of the people are learning that the increase of the Government issues is stimulating speculation in stocks far more than it is encouraging ordinary legitimate exchanges, and they have already learned that when speculation in stocks breaks down, the legitimate business of the country suffers the worst of the consequences. We are entirely convinced that if there were any means of obtaining a simple, unembarrassed expression of the opinion of the people, it would be found that the doubtful, hesitating, veering course of Congress on the subject of finance is not approved. There is, therefore, in the adherence to paper money a political danger which the leaders of the Republican Party ought to recognize, and, if possible, to avoid. In the long run the people will be able to trace the consequences of this vacillating treatment of a great subject to their proper source. And they will hold the Republican Party largely responsible for whatever disaster may result. They may be somewhat unjust in doing so, but they will not be the less determined. The danger, moreover, is the greater because there will grow up a vague discontent on this subject that will inevitably be visited on the party in power. It would be a great gain for the Republican Party if its representatives could understand that the masses are in a temper to be led, and that if they are not led, they will be very likely to drop away whenever any occasion arises. We need, as a party, as we certainly need for the sake of the country, a pronounced policy of finance, and the Republican leaders must give it or suffer. We do not need rashness. The country will be indulgent to all reasonable caution, and will approve of it. But the prime necessity of the hour is a firm and decisive step toward the payment of the Government notes. It is ten years since the notes were issued. There have been repeated pledges by the Republican Party that they should be redeemed. It is time something was done toward keeping these pledges.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The brief telegram which announced yesterday that the villagers of Eastern Tirhoot are slowly starving to death, shows that the terrible swoop of famine has at length descended upon Bengal. To realize what famine means in a district like Tirhoot, take the following details about it: It has an area of 6,343 square miles—or about one-fifth less than the State of Massachusetts. It has a population of 4,384,000—or just about equal to the population of this State, and these people cover the soil in the proportion of 700 to the square mile. Let famine once get hold of this dense mass of human beings, and it is inevitable that pestilence should come in its train. Previous to the organization made in view of the impending famine, Tirhoot formed one administrative district, in which the British power was represented by seven civil Judges, fifteen Magistrates, and 950 Police of all grades. The ruler of this populous principality was a young district officer of twelve years' service, at a salary of $14,000 a year. For famine purposes, however, Tirhoot has been placed under two district officers, the rest of the administrative machinery remaining apparently unchanged.

This presents as good an illustration as could be given of the slender organization on which the British Government must depend for the execution of a work of relief of quite unprecedented magnitude. When we hear about the Governor General being expected to do great things, and the new Secretary of State being looked to for efficient co-operation, we have to remember that it is upon the activity and energy of already overweighted district officers like those of Tirhoot that they must lean at last. No analogy drawn from the relief of starving people in great cities will fit the case. It is strictly a rural population that has to be dealt with, for, of all the twenty-six millions whom famine must inevitably visit, there are only half a million who live in towns having over 5,000 inhabitants, and the largest city of the parched-up land is Patna, with little over 150,000 inhabitants. What are called the "seriously-distressed districts" cover an area just about equal to that of the State of New-York. They form, perhaps, the most thickly-peopled agricultural country in the world—the average density being about 500 to the square mile. For purposes of food-distribution railroads may be said to have no existence; the long drought has dried up the streams; and if the beasts of burden are to be kept alive, they must be fed by imported fodder, and that requires distribution, too. Thousands of people might perish in such a district with plenty of food stored within a few miles of them. The Government is expected to do, practically, everything, for the native dealers in rice are shutting up shop already, and the price will shortly be too high for any class save the rich to purchase. In that country, where daily wages must be measured by cents, and not by dollars, the difference of a few cents on the pound of rice describes the interval between abundance and enforced starvation. A total failure of the crops, like the present, prevents the zemindars, or landholders, from receiving their dues from the farmers, and of course prevents the latter from either employing or paying for labor. Hence the sources of Government revenue are dried up, private earnings cease, and the whole machinery of daily business comes to a dead-lock.

The Indian Government has *carte blanche* in the matter of spending money; but with all the means of transport broken down, and with three-fifths of the population consisting of women and helpless children, who must be fed, if anywhere, at their homes, there are difficulties in the case which even money cannot completely overcome. It is equally necessary for the Government to supply public works, on which to employ those who are fit for labor, as it is to feed the starving population. It would be nearly as inhuman to give several millions of able-bodied men the habit of helpless dependence upon Government charity as it would be to leave them to starve. The "labor test," as it is called, requires nearly as much ingenuity to carry out as the business of distributing food among the needy majority of a population as large as that of all our States east of the Mississippi. It is impossible that the work should be done thoroughly enough to avert any disaster. A repetition of the terrible scenes in Orissa will doubtless be avoided, but it is impossible to view without apprehension the struggle which seems to have begun between the awful power of famine, and the thinly-spread though thoroughly-disciplined army of Europeans to whom India and the civilized world look to resist it.

JOBS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

It is creditable to the Legislature that, aside from the inexcusable mutilation of the constitutional amendments, little harm has yet been done during the session. This praise is the more deserved from the fact that abundant opportunities have been furnished for all sorts of mischievous legislation. Several jobs which have been presented during recent years have again made their appearance, and although "skilled talent" has labored in their behalf with unusual zeal, they have thus far met with such little encouragement that their friends are becoming disheartened. But the Legislature will, until the close of its session, be beset by the importunities of the lobby in behalf of these projects, and if it desire to preserve the decent record thus far made, it must be watchful and determined in opposition to these measures up to the last moment.

An example was set last week by the Assembly in dealing with one of these matters which should be followed in all such cases. One of the most impudent jobs which has appeared in Albany for many years was the bill to refund to certain drafted men the amount paid for substitutes during the war. It had the advantage of the mistaken support of some members whose honesty cannot be questioned, and therefore came up for consideration under unusually favorable auspices. But after a short discussion in Committee of the Whole its true character was made apparent, and progress being reported, the House refused leave to sit again, thus killing it beyond all chance of resurrection. This summary and effective disposition of a nefarious scheme was highly creditable to the Assembly, and the praise thus earned will be due in a much greater degree if the Assembly take precisely similar action in all such cases. Jobs are never dangerous at the outset. When first introduced they rarely have any chance of passage, but they are nursed in the committees and delayed in the House until the last hours, when they are rushed through almost without the knowledge of most of the members. The way to kill them is to force them to an early consideration. If an unfavorable report cannot be obtained upon them in committee, let them be called up without delay in the House, and a decisive vote taken upon them, as was done with the Substitute bill.

There are several bills now pending to which this process should be applied. It is safe to assume that nine in ten of all the bills introduced for street railroads in this City, if not all of them, are jobs, and should not pass. There are a score or more of bills providing for tracks in Forty-second street, and surely the members must know that the general intent is not to put down these tracks, but to threaten the property-owners with them. In the expressive language of the lobby, these are "striking bills," and they should, without exception, be rejected without ceremony. But these railroad schemes are not all, nor even the most scandalous, of the jobs which are urged upon the Legislature. The notorious Newspaper Claims bill, which was vetoed last year, has again made its appearance, and, if it is passed, will wrongfully take about one million of dollars out of the Treasury. The bill was introduced this year by Col. SPENCER, who might easily have found better use for his time. Col. SPENCER, it is said, claims it is the duty of a representative to introduce any bill sent to him by a constituent, but the rule is one upon which he would not choose to always act. He has many desperate characters in his district, and if one of them were to send him a bill legalizing highway robbery, we suspect Col. SPENCER would not introduce it. Yet this Newspaper Claims bill has not a whit more merit. It commits a robbery by process of law upon the City Treasury. The claims which it provides shall be paid are known to be fraudulent. They are manifestly so, or they would not need this legislation. No person or corporation having a just charge against the City is under the necessity of going to Albany and getting a special law to collect it. We shall be very glad to find Col. SPENCER opposing this bill. He certainly is not ignorant of its true character, or if he is, he can easily obtain all necessary knowledge on the subject by reading the message of Gov. DIX vetoing it last year. We trust, however, there will be no occasion for anybody to oppose or defend it on the floor of the Assembly. The Committee on Cities should put an end to it by an adverse report, and we trust they will. By securing such action, Messrs. EASTMAN and FISH will largely increase the debt of gratitude this City already owes them for their conduct in the street-cleaning investigation.

THE DECLINE OF PRIESTLY INFLUENCE.

There never was a period in the history of Ireland in which the Roman Catholic clergy had so little influence over the masses of the people as now. Their influence in political matters seems to decrease as education advances among the middle and lower classes, and at the present time an unpopular candidate for Parliamentary honors, supported chiefly by the priests, would be sure to be defeated, even if he were aided by the influence of the Whig landlords. The ballot has done a good deal toward making the voters independent of both the priest and the landlord; but even before the recent introduction of secret voting the people had, on more than one occasion, manifested their independence of priestly influence and intimidation in temporal matters. A notable instance of this occurred about a year ago in the County of Kerry, where a vacancy took place in the representation of the county by the accession to the peerage of Lord CASTLERARRE, on the death of his father the Earl of KENMARE. Lord KENMARE, who is a Roman Catholic peer, nominated a Mr. DEASE, a relative of his own, to succeed him, and the nomination was approved by Dr. MORIARTY, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and by the great majority of the priests of the diocese. Mr. DEASE having come forward as a supporter of Mr. GLADSTONE, the Home Rulers selected Mr. BLENNERHASSETT, a young Protestant gentleman of position in the county, to oppose him; and notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the priests and the Whig landlords, Mr. BLENNERHASSETT was returned by an overwhelming majority. There was one priest, indeed, who had the courage to support Mr. BLENNERHASSETT in a very active manner, and for doing so the Bishop subsequently compelled him to make a most abject apology. Bishop MORIARTY has been one of the most faithful supporters of the Whig Government in Ireland, and he is at the present day, perhaps, the most unpopular ecclesiastic in the country. His denunciation of the Fenians called down upon him such a torrent of invective from the popular newspapers that he is not likely, for some time at least, to forget it. In a pastoral letter which he wrote he said, alluding to the Fenians: "Hell is not hot enough nor eternity long enough to punish them." Such language, coming from the pen of a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, shocked even the enemies of Fenianism. The public supposed that he felt bound to show his gratitude to the Whigs, who had made his brother, OLIVER MORIARTY, a stipendiary Magistrate.

During the recent elections, the people had the first opportunity under the ballot of exercising the franchise according to the dictates of their own conscience, and there were but few instances in which either the priests or the landlords took any prominent part in the elections. The most notable case—indeed, the most remarkable which has ever taken place in Ireland—occurred in the County of Limerick. Mr. MONSELL, the late Postmaster General, and one of the members for the county, having been raised to the peerage as Baron EMLY, the Roman Catholic Bishop and priests of the diocese selected a Mr. KELLY to replace Mr. MONSELL in Parliament. Mr. KELLY accordingly issued his address, and, to propitiate public opinion, stated that he was prepared to vote for Home Rule. The Farmers' Club of the county, composed almost exclusively of Roman Catholics, thereupon held a meeting and denounced Mr. KELLY as "the son of an exterminator," and nominated one of their own body, WILLIAM H. O'SULLIVAN, a farmer and hotel-keeper—a gentleman who had spent six months in jail on suspicion of having been concerned in the Fenian movement. The farmers called upon their own class to rally to the support of O'SULLIVAN, while, on the other hand, the Bishop and priests, in a long and labored document, called upon the people to reject O'SULLIVAN and to support KELLY. They followed this up in the various churches by denunciations of O'SULLIVAN, and in the strongest terms urged the election of KELLY. The priests, of course, had the local newspapers at their back, and these denounced O'SULLIVAN and supported the candidature of KELLY, who was also backed by all the Whig influence of the county. The farmers, however, were determined for once to have a representative of their own class in Parliament, and when the poll was declared it was found that O'SULLIVAN had received 3,521 votes, against 905 given to KELLY. There never were such popular rejoicings all over the county as those which took place when the victory of the people's candidate was announced. Bonfires blazed upon the hilltops, and the people ran wild with enthusiasm, for no other reason than that the nominee of the priests was defeated, and that the people were at last free to select their own representatives. There is a lesson in this contest which will not be lost in future elections.

The support of the Roman Catholic clergy in Waterford does not seem to have benefited BERNAL OSBORNE much. He was proposed for re-election by one of the parish priests, but out of five candidates he came in last, having received a ridiculously small number of votes. In Louth, the Roman Catholic Bishop supported the re-election of Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, President of the Board of Trade, and a member of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet, but the people would not have him, and he and his late colleague had to give way to two Home Rulers.

The result of the late elections shows that the ballot has effectually destroyed the power both of the priests and the landlords, and that the former are powerless except when they happen to take the popular side. If they attempt to support a candidate who is in any way obnoxious to the people, they get but few of their flock to follow them. The recent elections in Ireland have been the quietest on record, and, except in Limerick County, there was no disturbance; all of which is owing to the abolition of public nominations on the hustings, and to the effect of the ballot.

EDUCATION AT HARVARD.

The Visiting Committee for Harvard University has recently submitted, through its Chairman, Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, a report on the courses of study adopted recently in the college. It is well known that Harvard College is trying in its undergraduate department a somewhat novel experiment in American colleges—a system of elective studies for the students after the Freshman year. The general impression outside of the college, and, we think, also, within it, is that the experiment is not a perfect success. Still, all candid persons wait for time to test it.

There was certainly during the first year or two of the trial a run of students to botany, history, French, and similar studies, such as was supposed likely to leave considerable leisure to the "electors" for boating, dancing, or general amusement. This stampede from graver pursuits was, we believe, somewhat checked by the ingenious Professors of those branches making them quite as difficult and as thoroughly tested as the classics or mathematics, so that the young gentleman who had retired to the botanical herbarium as a bower of refreshment suddenly found it transformed into a very industrious and hard-working laboratory. An Historical Professor, too, can make his course anything but a path of roses to a student who expected to fall back on historical lectures as a very pleasant pastime.

Then, gradually, a genuine love for certain pursuits has shown itself among the undergraduates, and with a certain class of young men "the electives" have justified themselves. There is not time, however, fully to test the plan—to know, for instance, whether the new graduates of Harvard have the thorough and general culture which those of Yale possess, or whether they are not in general superficial, while brilliant and well-informed in certain especial branches. It will need some years before this is ascertained. The report of the Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers does not touch precisely on the point of the general result of the elective system of studies, but on a side effect. It takes the general ground, which is so palpably reasonable, that in a period and country where material interests are all-powerful, those studies should be most encouraged by a university which do not bring in the most immediate pecuniary returns, or are the most popular, but those which tend to the general elevation and refinement and ennobling of the whole man. Evidently what is most needed now in the United States are not specialists, or men of merely superficial culture. The want of our day, felt in every nerve of the nation, is that of sound and thorough thinkers. Had we possessed public men who had been trained to habits of close and independent thought on economical questions, the whole country would not be, as it is now, in a slough of financial despond. It is not specialists that we need, but a race of young men closely and carefully trained in mental processes, and familiar with the stored-up results of other ages and countries. With such men entering practical life, whatever branch is taken up will be thoroughly and carefully pursued; and the nostrums and quack medicines of popular thought will be rejected by them in the interest of sound doctrine and solid experience.

It is this kind of education which the Harvard Committee would favor, by not admitting too much freedom to the students in elective studies, but by a thorough and elevated general system of education, directed rather toward the studies not the favorites of the day, but such as will make the man a close and vigorous thinker, and interested in subjects which do not bring in an immediate pecuniary reward. This opinion will be commended as sound by all sensible men.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a certain class of women who advertise constantly in the New-York *Herald* wants of assistance, loans of money from gentlemen, &c. These women are invariably loose, and seek to victimize some one, or to form some base connection. Query—If the *Herald* does right in putting these advertisements in its financial column, and if it does not offer a direct insult to its legitimate and respectable advertisers in so doing? S.

WHEN WILL THIS NUISANCE BE SUPPRESSED?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How long, Mr. Editor, must the long-suffering people of this City endure the horrible suffocating exhalations and stench of the gas-house? I was awakened last night by this intolerable odor, which filled my bedroom and effectually drove sleep away. I arose, opened the window, but this was only to admit more of the stifling effluvia, and I had to lie still and bear it. Is there no remedy for this malaria? Has a private corporation a right thus to injure [illegible] Cannot this nuisance be abated? You know all, Mr. Editor, of those who stole our money; cannot you help now to rid us of this malaria which steals away our health? For such a suffocating effluvia which prevents sleep must bear in its train unhealthy action. Cannot the Board of Health, that tore down the shanties around our markets because they created unpleasant odors, stop this nuisance? I feel this morning as if I had sat up all night with a sick friend, and although I am perfectly willing to do this, I do not consider it a part of my Lenten duty to sit up with the gas-house. F.

East Fifteenth street.

NO NEWS—BUT PLENTY OF OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I looked in vain in the *Herald* yesterday for some account of the remarkable explosion at the corner of Twentieth street and Broadway. I suppose, as this event happened in New-York, it was not deemed worthy the notice of the *Herald*.

I could not find the news, but I *did* find the following advertisements, which seem to me to be perfectly disgraceful to any journal:

"LITTLE SWEETHEART—Send notice to my office when and where we can meet. You will be satisfied. LAUS VENERIS."

"SOUTH GALLERY, SUNDAY MORNING LAST—I showed you a note, held against back of book, during last singing; you passed out (as heretofore) so rapidly, I had no opportunity to hand it to you; please let me form your acquaintance, as I have so long desired. Address Honor, Box 169 *Herald* Office."

The second advertisement is one of those by which the *Herald* endeavors to turn churches into assignation-houses. Yet it pretends to be a "Christian" paper! Anything more infamous than this class of advertisements it would be hard to find; and how any respectable parent can allow the *Herald* to enter his house is more than I can understand. Can one touch pitch and not be defiled? Yours truly,

A READER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1874.

THE TAX ON MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the bill now before the Legislature, known as the act to exempt mortgages from taxation, had been entitled "An act for the relief of borrowers on landed security, to give employment to labor, to develop the material interests of our State, to retain capital within the State, and to remove double taxation," it would express much more comprehensively and accurately what is intended to be accomplished by this measure than is done by the brief title by which the act is now known. It is passing strange that there should be so much hesitation on the part of the Legislature to enact a law which is sustained by such sound and convincing reasons of policy, and which is so much needed, now even more than ever, to give relief to that great debtor class known as the mortgagors, who are also, as a rule, most enterprising, energetic and useful citizens. It is they who mainly pay the taxes and assessments necessary to place lands in our towns, villages, and cities, in a condition suitable for improvement, who erect nearly all of our dwellings, stores, and factories, who afford employment either directly or indirectly, to that numerous class whose labor and skill is given to the erection of buildings, to the production of the materials, so diverse in kind, and so vast in amount, required for their construction, and who thus give employment to a large part of the capital of the country, which otherwise would lie dormant, or be used in wild speculations. This injurious tax has already driven many thousands from our State, and other thousands are constantly flowing from it to more favored regions, where the people have learned that money in itself, or a document which is nothing more or less than a representation of indebtedness, is not, in any wise or proper sense, property which ought to be taxed. The people in the North-western States by their great thrift, energy, and rapid increase of population, are enabled to give remunerative employment to all the money they can borrow, either in the Eastern States or in Europe, and so insatiable is their appetite for it, that agents are constantly sent to the East to canvass among the capitalists, individuals as well as corporations, of the various cities and towns, not only of this State, but also of the New-England States, for loans on bond and mortgage, for which they are prepared to pledge real estate of satisfactory character and of undoubted security. From this a practice has come into existence, and is rapidly spreading, of making the bonds and mortgages bear interest upon their face at only the rates usual in New-York and the New-England States, *i. e.*, six or seven per cent., the excess of interest between these rates and the interest agreed to be paid, ranging from two to five per cent., is deducted from the loans at the time the bonds and mortgages are executed. Sometimes the bonds are made in equal denominations of, for instance, $1,000, and amounting in the aggregate to the mortgage, like a railroad bond, with coupons attached, and are registered, or pass by delivery at the pleasure of the holder. These bonds find a ready sale, especially when the punctual payment of the principal and interest is guaranteed by some wealthy corporation or capitalist, as is getting to be quite common. There being no tax imposed upon these bonds, they yield a definite and satisfactory rate of interest, which renders them attractive to the conservative capitalist, and it is just in these respects that our bonds and mortgages fail. Some of our sister States have granted charters of a very broad and liberal character, which empower the corporators to do most anything they desire, and although, theoretically, these institutions are domiciled, and by the respective charters are required to do business, in the States which create them, the lawyers, that most excellent class of our fellow-citizens, so prolific in expedients, find a ready way of escape out of this dilemma by advising their clients that it is only necessary to keep an office within the limits of the State where the annual elections are to be held, and some other little technicalities observed, and that a branch office can be opened in New-York or Boston, or some other money centre, in which all the real business can be done. Such, in fact, is the mode of operation now in use. It may be safely assumed that the few companies already organized in this way are but the advance guard of those that will soon follow, owing to the large dividends they are capable of earning for their stockholders. It can readily be seen that a company possessing a capital of, for instance, a million dollars, and so managed as to command the confidence of those seeking investments, may, loan its whole capital several times during the year, at ten per cent. interest, receive the rebate of three per cent. at the time of the loan, with interest in the meantime, at seven per cent., on the bonds undisposed of. Should not some relief be afforded to this class of borrowers, who are always so numerous in a thriving community like ours, the burdens and extortions they are now obliged to submit to, in consequence of the restrictions interposed between them and the free use of money by our laws, will be greater than real estate can bear. This means foreclosure of mortgages and the depression of our landed interests, the non-employment of mechanics and laborers, the emigration of the most enterprising of them to other States, and the consequent failure of our State to maintain its proper ratio in population and wealth. The money-lender, all things being equal, gives the preference to mortgages on land at or near his place of residence or business, and, were there no tax upon mortgages in this State, these foreign mortgages could not compete with those made at home. It behooves each member of the Legislature, therefore, to ponder well this subject, and to hesitate long before he casts his vote against this much-needed measure of relief. P.

MONEY FOR THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor gratefully acknowledges the receipt of your subscription of $30, say from "One Who Smokes," $2; "Merchant," $3; T. V. Taft, $10; L., $10; "Smoker," $5. ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

No. 78 SOUTH STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1874.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER OF RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—At a consultation held this evening between a special committee of the City Council and the city members of the Legislature, it was agreed to ask the General Assembly to amend the city charter, so as to create another branch of the Council, or a Board of Aldermen, vest the Mayor with the veto power, and require the issue of city bonds to [illegible]

ENGLAND.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 16, 1874.

All executions in this country are now private, and Mr. Gladstone and his friends have resolved to conform to the modern custom. They met at a Cabinet Council yesterday, and, with one exception, were in favor of immediate resignation. Mr. Lowe alone stood up for a last dying speech before the public and a scuffle on the scaffold. Mr. Gladstone at first inclined to a similar view, but he had been already converted. After settling the fashion of this death, the party adjourned to dinner at the Premier's house in Carlton Gardens. They must have had much that was sweet to say to each other, and it is to be hoped they made "a good end." The Queen came up from Osborne to Windsor this morning, and Mr. Gladstone has gone down to tender his resignation.

It is understood that the retirement of the Ministry will be celebrated by a shower of peerages and baronetcies. Among the new Peers will be found, it is said, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, and Mr. Edward Ellice, who would all be most appropriate and respectable additions to the Upper Chamber. Mr. Cardwell has shown himself at the War Office, not only a skillful and judicious administrator, but a statesman with a policy. His father was a well-known Liverpool merchant, and he first directed his attention to the Bar. He entered Parliament in 1842, and quickly found favor with Peel, who noted his aptitude for official work, and made him Secretary to the Treasury. He is now fifty-one years of age, and is set down in *Dod* as a Liberal Conservative, who voted against the ballot as late as 1853, and must have occasionally found himself rather out of breath in trying to keep the pace with Gladstone. He has been often called the good young man of his party, who never used a naughty word or had a *faux pas* of any kind. Mr. Chichester Fortescue is best known as Lady Waldegrave's husband. When in office as Secretary for Ireland he entangled himself and the Government in negotiations with the Catholic hierarchy, and he has now lost his seat partly because he would not go for Home Rule, and partly because Mr. Gladstone had, by ambiguous language, conveyed the idea that he might some day take up the movement. In this way Mr. Fortescue was caught between two fires. As the host of the most brilliant and hospitable mansion in London, he is, of course, a personage in society. In appearance he reminds one somewhat of Count D'Orsay, without a tuft, and in more ways than one he will be an ornament to the House of Lords. He is brother and heir to Lord Clermont, so that in going up among the Peers now he would only anticipate his arrival there in the natural course of things. Mr. Edward Ellice is the son of the late Right Hon. Edward Ellice, who, in his lifetime, was best known as "Bear Ellice," on account of his connection with the Hudson's Bay Company, whose bear-skins it was thought did not assort badly with its Chairman's manners. The elder Ellice was connected with several Whig administrations, but his work and influence were chiefly confined to the back scenes of Parliamentary life. He was a great wire-puller to the last, and had much to do with the making of Cabinets and the shaping of policy, though he seldom come to the front himself. He was an industrious and indefatigable correspondent of the old school, and was in constant and intimate communication with eminent public men in all countries. His house at Glenquirch, in the Scotch Highlands, used to be the meeting-place of all sorts of remarkable people. His son has inherited the house and his father's hospitable qualities, but he has never shown any of his political zeal or sagacity.

MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS.

I am grieved to say that this evening the report of Mr. Shirley Brooks' health is very unfavorable. Hopes of his recovery are entertained, but he is still in danger, and his constitution is not calculated to bear a severe strain of this kind. "Epicurus Rotundas" used to be a favorite signature of his in *Punch*, and the adjective was, at least, true to his figure. Mark Lemon, the former editor of the paper, was very stout, and, although Mr. Brooks had high qualifications of another kind, he ought have succeeded his late chief on the ground that he was next to him in physical importance. Mr. Brooks has always been a popular man in London literary society. He is perhaps rather a wit than a humorist, and claims by the point and finish of his epigrams rather than by more direct provocations to mirth. Mr. Brooks began life in a solicitor's office, and in several of his stories he has made good use of his legal knowledge. He afterward took to letters, and had some tendencies to dramatic composition; but a connection with the *Morning Chronicle*, then at its best, held him fast for many years to steady journalism. As the writer of the summary of the debates in the House of Commons for the *Chronicle*, which required his attendance in the gallery night after night, he acquired a wide and intimate acquaintance with this form of Government. The best account of the ordinary life and proceedings of the House is to be found in an article which he wrote some years back for the *Quarterly Review*. The jocular weekly summaries of Parliament in *Punch* show how he can combine instruction and amusement even in dealing with the dryest subject. His editorial management has been marked by uniform good sense and good feeling.

J. H. F.

BRILLIANT BILLIARD CONTEST.

A billiard match came off at Tammany Hall last evening, between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly, for $2,000. From the commencement up to the fortieth inning Dion kept far ahead of his opponent. The score at the end of the fortieth inning stood 349 to 214 in favor of Dion. In the forty-first inning, however, Daly added 43 to his score, and in the forty-second inning made the extraordinary run of 212, the largest run ever made at the three-ball carom French game. The contest then stood, Daly 469, Dion 350. Daly maintained his lead, though Dion kept his nerve, and in the last inning but one scored 81. Daly won by a score of 600 to 567.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Duncan Keating, aged seventeen, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Murray, on a charge of stealing a valuable amethyst ring, the property of Miss Nora O'Connell, of No. 155 East Thirty-third street. The accused denies the charge, and alleges that he purchased the ring from a stableman next door to Miss O'Connell's residence. ....George Harrison, aged sixteen, was held for trial on a charge of attempted grand larceny. He was caught in the act of leaving the apartments of Hosea F. Wood, of No. 150 East Forty-ninth street, through a window....Alexander Mitchell, aged seventeen, was committed for examination on a charge of being one of three young men who attempted to rob the till of Henry Behrmen's clothing store, at No. 916 Third avenue.

LADIES' CHARITABLE SOCIETY OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

The Ladies' Charitable Society of St. Matthew's Church, for the relief of widows and orphans, held a meeting last night, over which Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer presided. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the last month as $2,391 17, and the disbursements $1,052 53, while the total expenses for collecting and disbursing was $6 78. A large number of ladies were received as members. To facilitate the purposes of the society, contributions will be received by Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, Mrs. Francis Lieber, and Mrs. Beyer.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM SING SING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 3.—Four convicts, named Joseph Hopkins, John Williams, William Miller, and William Davis, made a break from Sing Sing Prison this afternoon. Hopkins took the lead, and all were on a run, when one of the guards fired at Hopkins. The ball struck his hip and went clear through him, and he fell mortally wounded. The other three seeing their leader fall halted, and all were captured. John Williams planned the escape, and he was heavily ironed and sent to-night with seventy-four other convicts in the regular draft to Auburn Prison. Among them were the masked burglars recently convicted at White Plains.

AMUSEMENTS.

"CHARITY" AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Gilbert's play called "Charity," acted in London for the first time six weeks ago, was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. The performance attracted a numerous and brilliant audience, and passed off smoothly and with every evidence of success. If we had not printed in these columns, one month ago, a lengthened synopsis of the story of "Charity," we might feel constrained to undertake the rehearsal of the tale at present. We should have to set out, however, with the statement that, spite of the best intentions, the narrative would not, on account of its unavoidable intricacy, be quite satisfactory. So on the whole we are rather glad the work was done some time since. Under the circumstances an outline of the plot will suffice. *Mrs. Vanbrugh* has dwelt with one *Capt. Vanbrugh*, long deceased, as his wife; has borne him a daughter, and has inherited his wealth. *Smailey*, an aged scoundrel, and in some way connected by relationship with *Mrs. Vanbrugh*, seeks to wrest from her the property she holds, and compels her to confess her early indiscretions. The effect of the disclosure may be imagined. *Mrs. Vanbrugh* at once becomes a pariah. *Smailey's* son, who is as perfect a type of rascality as his father, refuses to wed *Eve*, *Mrs. Vanbrugh's* daughter, and, soon after, the mother and child are compelled to leave their home and seek a refuge among strangers. Until now, *Mrs. Vanbrugh* has retained control of her wealth, but *Smailey* threatens her with all sorts of legal prosecutions, and would succeed but too well in accomplishing his design did not *Ruth Tredgett*, a lost woman whom *Mrs. Vanburgh* has assisted, come to her rescue, and by furnishing proof that *Smailey*, in bygone days, forged a burial certificate to gain possession of the very fortune he now covets, bring about his discomfiture. Such is Mr. Gilbert's theme freed from numerous complications. In the first two acts, he has treated it very felicitously. The impression of the third and fourth acts, we fancy, was a little less favorable. It could scarcely have been otherwise, when it is remembered that the steady persecution of *Mrs. Vanbrugh* by *Smailey* is the subject of which the spectator is not permitted to lose sight for one moment. In the first and second acts of "Charity" the author presents a worthy clergyman, *Dr. Athelney* by name; *Mr. Fitzpartington*, a detective, who is ashamed of his vocation, and who speedily hurries to the rescue of down-trodden virtue; and *Ruth Tredgett*, the "tramp," whom *Mrs. Vanbrugh's* kindness transforms to, ultimately, so much advantage to herself. But in the after passages of the play the field is left almost entirely to *Smailey*, and as one can have too much of a good thing it is reasonable to suppose that one can have too much of a bad one. The curtain, however, fell amid prolonged applause, and there can be no doubt that "Charity" as a whole, was completely successful. It ought to be, for it is admirably acted and exquisitely set. While Mr. Hardenberg's portrayal of *Smailey* could be improved by a little oiliness, it is nevertheless to be cited as a studied, elaborate, and powerful picture. Mr. Lewis supplies one of those ever-welcome bits of character-painting, which combine vocal eccentricity with eccentricity of attire of which age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety: he acts *Mr. Fitzpartington*. Miss Ada Dyas personates *Mrs. Vanbrugh*, and in the first two acts, and especially in the second when, in the interview with *Smailey*, she vainly strives to repress the emotion caused by a fear that her secret will be discovered, her efforts were characteristic of the intelligent, schooled, and experienced actress in a degree not previously reached. A fourth artist is to be mentioned with those above named: Miss Fanny Davenport, whose *Ruth Tredgett* was quite a revelation. Miss Davenport last night threw her beauty to the winds, and came forth as a vagrant with as much self-reliance and earnestness as she has ever shown in the assumption of what we might not unjustly call toilette-rôles. *Ruth Tredgett's* opening scene could not easily have been made more touching, and, indeed, Miss Davenport's whole performance could not have been bettered in point of picturesqueness or strength. The remaining characters were assigned respectively to Mr. D. H. Harkins, (*Ted Athelney*,) Mr. George Clarke, (*Fred. Smailey*,) Mr. Davidge, (*Mr. Skinner*,) and Miss Jewett, (*Eve Vanbrugh*.) The fact that "Charity" is from the pen of Mr. Gilbert is assurance that the dialogue of the piece is excellent; the second act, especially, is full of epigrammatic sentences, and Mr. Daly's company does justice to every one of them. There was a general call to the footlights at the close of the entertainment, which, as may be conceived, will be repeated until further notice.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

To the Lenten season or some other cause must be attributed the comparative apathy of the public to the claims of the legitimate drama. We feel sure that did the play-goers of New-York fully realize the nature of the grand performances given by Mme. Janauschek at Booth's Theatre this week, they would have tested the capacity of the building every evening instead of presenting, as they did last night, such a limited representation of the lovers of dramatic art. Mme. Janauschek appeared last evening in her grand delineation of *Mary Stuart*, n Schiller's famous play. With remembrances of Ristori, of Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Bowers, and others of our brilliant native actresses fresh in our minds, we must accord to Mme. Janauschek the tribute of having gained, in the face of numerous disadvantages, one of the very greatest triumphs of the modern stage. In many respects *Mary Stuart* must be conceded to be the actress' most powerful character. It appeals to a higher type of art; it demands a variety of resource uncalled for in *Deborah* or in *Medea*, and it is withal such a lofty and sublime picture of human suffering and passion as to be beyond the scope of any but of a woman of unusually marked genius. It is impossible to display greater finish and attention to detail than does Mme. Janauschek throughout every scene of the play, and yet it would seem that even her matchless realization falls sometimes short of her conception of the character. Her knowledge of her own wonderful force and emotional power seems so self-evident that she frequently subdues herself through an artist's fear of overstepping the bounds and modesty of art. Familiarity with this lady's pronunciation and delivery of the English language causes positive astonishment at her complete command of it. No play could be selected to test her knowledge of English more severely than "Mary Stuart." The language is of the most stilted and ungraceful nature, and the translator's fecundity in superlatives is positively bewildering. But the actress triumphed over all. Nobility of bearing and pathetic resignation were displayed in the first act. In the third the *Queen* is allowed to open the flood-gates of her pent-up emotions. In this scene (the meeting of the rival Queens) Mme. Janauschek held her audience in the hollow of her hand. They seemed to watch her every motion. A more profound silence could not be imagined than that which fell upon them as the two women confronted each other. The familiar speeches, in which *Mary* at first supplicates, then defies, only to beg again, and, finally, overwhelm her rival with the grandeur of her scorn and contempt, were delivered with such infinite variety of power and passion as to completely sway her hearers, and provoke at last the most unbounded and soul-inspiring enthusiasm. Two calls before the curtain at the end of this scene, accompanied by deafening applause, enabled the audience to give relief to the feelings the great actress had excited. The support was generally very good. Miss Minnie Monk was highly effective in the *Queen*, as was also Mr. Levick as *Mortimer*, and Mr. H. F. Daly as *George Talbot*.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aida" is to be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening. "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Nilsson, will be done Friday, and "Mignon" on Saturday afternoon.

A MURDER AND SUICIDE.

MACON, GA., March 3.—A difficulty occurred to-day over a game of cards between George F. Able and John B. Cherry. Able shot Cherry through the body and then shot himself in the breast. Both will probably die.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN BROOKLYN LAST EVENING.

ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. CUYLER, DR. DURYEA, REV. SARAH SMILEY, AND OTHERS.

A temperance mass-meeting was held last night in Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church, Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, which in many respects must take rank as one of the most successful and remarkable meetings ever held in that city, or even in New-York. The church is a very commodious edifice, but as early as 7:40 o'clock every available inch of space was filled to an absolute crush, and the overflow of people was such that another meeting was organized in the lecture-room of the church. Besides this fully 1,000 persons were unable to gain admittance even to the threshold of the auditorium, and returned to their homes. Before 8:30 a lady fainted in the gallery, and was carried out of the densely-packed aisle only with the greatest difficulty. Many other ladies left the church to avoid a similar experience, but their places were instantly filled by others, who were at the doors outside awaiting a chance to hear a few words. It was expected that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would be present, with Rev. T. DeW. Talmage and other distinguished divines, but in the course of the proceedings their unavoidable absence was explained. The exercises were opened with a brief address by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, in which he gave the audience some statistical details of the results of the women's temperance crusade in Ohio, showing the number of towns in which they had been successful, the number of pledges made by individuals, &c. The speaker concluded by congratulating his audience on the extraordinary demonstration which their presence manifested, and said that the watchword of this new crusade should be prayer, persuasion, and praise.

A hymn was then sung. Rev. W. C. Steele, of New-York then addressed the assemblage. He said the time was auspicious for a vigorous pressing forward of this noble work in behalf of humanity, and would bring forth the most glorious results. But in order to be successful they must organize, and by every means in their power encourage the devoted women engaged in the cause. They must pray in private, and prayer-meetings should be held in the churches every day. A few days since, Dr. Dio Lewis had told him of the achievements of the noble sisterhood of the State of Ohio, of how they had every day, at the hour of 9 in the morning, set the church bells ringing in sixty-one towns, and by the favor of Almighty God, through their persistent labor, had succeeded in banishing the liquor traffic. The method was when the bells were rung for all those who were working in the crusade to engage in prayer, after which they sallied out to the treets, and visited the liquor-saloons and prayed. And the men of Ohio the Judges, the lawyers, the statesmen, were interested in the work, and noble men there were wishing it God-speed. Prominent men in that State had been heard to say that they wished they were women, so that they too might go forth to fight this battle of mankind; for it was everywhere recognized that the women were the successful workers, and that it seemed to be their mission alone. The whole country was now thoroughly aroused to this campaign against evil, and indeed the most potent agencies in the land were being brought to bear against it. As a rule the press supported the women in the cause, though he regretted to say that some newspapers made it a subject of ridicule or opposition. This business was a work of prayer and preparation by prayer, and it could only be accomplished by reaching a certain altitude, the altitude of God's blessing on it. The campaign song in Ohio was that soul-stirring hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and it was because that hymn tells of the higher experiences of the cross and of the crown that it had been so effective. It tells of the cross which these women so willingly bear in the name of the Master. [Applause.] And the patient, earnest, heartfelt prayers of these women was a fitting accompaniment to so glorious a hymn. He then related a number of incidents of the campaign in Ohio, and the method of organizing for the good work. The women of Springfield, Ohio, expect to succeed in their work in two months. When was it expected that the women of Brooklyn would accomplish their part of the great task? With the help of God, they would strike the key-note here, the tocsin which should be the death-knell of intemperance in their City. [Loud applause.] We would pray for these women; we would say to them, God speed you. We should do all we could to aid them. What can the women do? What cannot the women do? [Applause.] No one ever lifted up a heavy cross that it did not bring them nearer to God. None ever lifted up a cross that it did not give wings to their souls. Encourage the women in this. [Applause.]

The congregation then sang the hymn beginning with the words, "I love to tell the story," after which the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That in the uprising of this temperance movement we recognize the voice of God, as when he spake to Moses, saying, "Speak to the children of Israel, and bid them go forward."

Resolved, That we hail with joy the plighted sympathy and co-operation of the various temperance organizations in our City and vicinity, and, laying aside difference of views on other subjects, will unite with them with one heart and one aim in the common cause of humanity.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every Christian woman, especially of our wives and mothers, to do everything in their power to suppress this enormous evil, which is filling our land with mourning and desolation.

Resolved, That as temperance is the handmaid of religion, true piety can have no fellowship with traffic in intoxicating liquors; therefore, it is the duty of clergymen of every denomination and nationality to come out decidedly against the traffic, and to labor faithfully and untiringly for its suppression.

Resolved, That the free use of intoxicating liquors has become a national curse, entering our civil courts and halls of legislation, disqualifying Judges and legislators to reason clearly, to act deliberately, and to enact wise and wholesome laws.

Resolved, That the license system is a libel upon what is called a free people, making its victims the most abject and degraded of slaves, and that this dark page upon our statute books is a disgrace to a civilized people, and calls for prompt and decisive legislation.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that every woman in Brooklyn, also friend of the cause, should immediately engage in the circulation of the total abstinence pledge. The pledges when signed can be forwarded to the President of the Woman's Temperance Society.

Resolved, That, whenever the way is opened, we recommend our Christian women to use the power of personal persuasion upon the dealers in strong drinks, urging them to abandon the evil and destructive traffic. We would also enjoin that every petition to liquor dealers, whether in person or in writing, be attended with a fervent petition to Almighty God for His blessing upon the labor of love.

Resolved, That we importune all the owners of real estate not to lease or rent their buildings for the sale of intoxicating drink lest they become partakers in other men's sins.

Resolved, That all the women of Brooklyn be exhorted to refrain from offering any intoxicating stimulants in their own houses, at any time or under any circumstances.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler then took a vote on the resolutions by raising of the right hand, and almost every hand in the church was raised. On the opposition vote no left hands were shown.

Rev. Mr. Haines, Pastor of Hanson Place Church, next addressed the meeting. There was one thing, he said, peculiarly characteristic of the present movement, namely, that it was not working out of any other operation of a similar kind; that it did not spring from any particular temperance society; that it had no special leaders, (although every credit was due to Dr. Dio Lewis for his active co-operation in it,) but that it was the spontaneous outburst of the weary heart of this whole nation. The women of the country felt that men had failed so often in this cause that they had taken the matter in their own hands. What, then, were the plans which they proposed to carry out? They had no definite plans. They could not tell people to go down to the avenues and pray at once; they could not tell them what shops they were to visit. They had no scheme to propose, but they desired to show by the great public meeting that it is the people who are alive on this question. They were beginning to talk about it, not only in the streets, but at home; not only at home, but in the churches; not only in the churches, but in private conversation. The only arm to help them in this great movement was the arm of God. They had tried legislation, but it had signally failed. It was born in places in New-England where such a movement should be most potent, yet there it had failed. They drank in Maine, and they drank in Boston in spite of any laws to the contrary. Their hope and trust was that God would be their helper. It might be that in a city like New-York or Brooklyn going from door to door would be impossible, or at least, impracticable. But then each person might at least sweep in front of his own door. Families should not have the physician in their house whose breath bore the smell of intoxication. They should not go to the grocery store where men could buy their drams, nor should they have their prescriptions made up in druggists where brandies were sold across the counter. They should not have puddings on their tables that had been intoxicated, nor pies that smelled of rum, and intoxicating liquors should be banished from all the socialities of the household. Then, indeed, would they have accomplished something in the City of Brooklyn. At the conclusion of Dr. Haines' address, a hymn composed for the occasion was sung.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler then announced that he had a large number of printed pledges of temperance, which he desired to distribute, and they were distributed by the audience themselves handing to one another. He said any number of persons might sign a single pledge sheet, as he had seen a pledge in the Army of the Potomac with so many sheets of paper fastened to it that the roll embraced the names of 14,000 soldiers. [Applause.]

Brother George W. Hail then ascended the platform, announcing himself as one who had, when a young man, been terribly addicted to drink, among the results of it being a narrow escape from drowning, while intoxicated, by falling into the East River, and that he had frequently been confined in the Police stations. He was sustained in his effort to overcome his sin and shame by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and through the mercy of God had at last proved the victor.

While a collection was being taken up in baskets thrown among the audience from the pulpit, and passed around the church from hand to hand by the people, the hymn, "There is a gate that stands ajar," was sung.

At its conclusion, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of Classon Avenue Church, addressed the audience in a very effective manner. He said one of the grandest sights upon which man can look is the human soul thoroughly aroused to all its passion and its power. The human body never appeared so noble a work of God, as it does when a great soul is surging with mighty energy within. Then there was something in it with all its grandest faculties aroused that made it appear not only grand, but solemn. It could be experienced at the Union Square war mass-meeting when men were so stirred that they rocked in surging masses to and fro. At this time the people in multitudes seem to be infused with an electric zeal and a common sympathy in this movement. Was it imitation or was it inspiration? A like movement has been seen time and again, but never with the grand awe-inspiring proportions that this movement has assumed, and it seems to be spreading over the land, gathering strength as it goes, like a prairie fire, from one verge of the continent to the other. [Applause.] What was it that thrills with this mighty impulse through a whole State, until women and children feel the energy of its power, and are enlisted in the service it prompts? It springs from Him who hold the hearts of men in His hand. It was, he verily believed, begun under the inspiration of the Almighty. This, however, was not a time to argue any question connected with the great reform which is now being advanced. We can discuss the exact materials of powder in time of peace. We can test cannon at Sandy Hook when there is no war, but when conflict opens we use the powder and the guns to shoot. [Loud applause.] Certain things in the lives and characters of men cannot be accomplished without excitement, and it seemed as though the magnetism of this movement was to be felt by every being in the land. The daily press is devoting to it space in their columns which represent thousands of dollars in value, and the press was the thermometer of public feeling. In times like this, when men are all aglow with feeling, their hearts are like wax in the sun—soft and impressible. Then is the time to strike and produce effect, and now is the time to press on in this grand effort for the blessing and elevation of mankind. This was the time to labor, and to come out victors. Now was the time to go to work in right earnest. In the early history of this country, wherever the settlers saw the possibility of a mill-race they determined to place a mill. What they wanted to do now, was to gather up the waters of power and put them to work. How that work was to be done he was not prepared to say. This movement, responsive to that in the West, was characterized by a religious spirit. It was from that movement in the West that the resolutions which had been submitted to the meeting emenated. They showed a sound mind and wise judgment, and were characterized by discretion. If this movement only kept itself connected with its source, if it was guided by the Spirit of God, that wisdom would be made manifest. He was more anxious that something should be done than fearful that something imprudent might be done. With God for their head and the Spirit of God in their hearts, this movement must be successful.

Dr. Cuyler said he had received a letter from Rev. Dr. Hall, Pastor of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian Church, who was unable to be present at their meeting, and that letter contained the statement of Dr. Hall, which, he thought, should be mentioned, that he was praying for this woman's movement in private, and that he was praying for it in his pulpit, for he felt that desperate cases often required very peculiar and extraordinary remedies. Dr. Cuyler then announced that Friday, the 13th inst., had been appointed by the ladies of the Women's Temperance Society as a day on which there would be prayer in all the churches of Brooklyn. He also announced a meeting on next Tuesday, in the Hanson Place Church.

Mr. William Wick, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, brought forward a resolution which had been adopted by the association, in reference to the renting, by the Board of Aldermen, of a room over a liquor-store, to be used as a Police Court-room. The resolution was condemnatory of the fact, that a room in a house, any portion of which is used for the sale of intoxicating liquors, should be used for judicial purposes, and asked the Board of Aldermen to reconsider their determination, or in case they should not, requested that the Mayor might interpose his veto.

A resolution on the same terms was adopted by the meeting.

Dr. Cuyler then announced that on next Friday there will be a temperance prayer-meeting in the Church on the Heights.

Mr. John Hart brought forward a resolution urging the men to give all the executive help in their power, but leaving the lead in the movement to the ladies.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Sarah F. Smiley was then announced by the Chairman, with the remark that he thought it would be good to hear from a woman in reference to this mighty work, as women were its originators and its chief agents.

Miss Smiley was greeted with prolonged applause. As soon as it had subsided she addressed the audience with thrilling power and eloquence, said she had steadily refused hitherto to appear before any audience except in the preaching of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, but she felt that this was indeed the Lord's work; that it was directed by the finger of Almighty God. She had only been five days back from Ohio, and felt her spirit imbued with the sanctified atmosphere which surrounded this work in the places she had visited, where it even seemed to her at times that she should put off her shoes, for the very ground seemed holy. It seemed to her to-night, in Brooklyn, as if God was about to repeat the miracle of the downfall of Jericho. The army of intemperance was a wall as high and as long as the walls of Jericho. They were compassed about for seven days, and at last, by a mighty effort, they were cast down. And now the noble army which God was raising here would surround this later Jericho for seven times seven days, and would shout, shout, for the Lord God hath given us the victory, and the walls of this Jericho shall fall.

Rev. J. M. Buckley then pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

IN THIS CITY.

At the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, yesterday morning, the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Boole defined his position on the temperance question. In regard to the "Woman's movement" he said that he could not sanction any hasty action on the part of the ladies connected with his church. He had no confidence in any set of women who would undertake or had undertaken a crusade against liquor-dealers simply for the sake of obtaining publicity or notoriety. None but Christian women and those whose hearts were full of love for their Savior, could ever hope to be successful in such a movement in this City. He advised all the advocates of temperance to remember the old adage that "Charity begins at home." Ministers who preached temperance, he thought, should practice it themselves, and see that it was practiced in their congregations. There were too many leading church members who leased their property to be used for whisky shops and houses of prostitution. He knew one gentleman who was an active member of a church on Second avenue, and who leased several stores to liquor-dealers, and excused himself on the ground that they paid him more than anybody else would. Rev. Mr. Steel said he would not for a moment continue as Pastor of any church if a member of the same was guilty of renting stores to liquor-sellers, or in anywise interested in dram-shops. In conclusion, he said that in God's own good time the women—good, earnest, and sincere Christian women—would take hold of the temperance cause, and, moved by the inspiration and love of the Holy Ghost, would go forth and drive the devil from many of his strongholds in this City. Rev. J. K. Inskip prayed that the Almighty would wonderfully bless the great religious temperance revival which was now spreading over the land. At 10 this morning Bain Hall, corner of Bond street and Lafayette place, will be thrown open to the ladies for a prayer-meeting for the promotion of the temperance cause. A meeting will be held at Olivet Chapel, No. 63 East Second street, next Thursday evening, at which Rev. Dr. Hall, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and others will speak.

THE WORK ON LONG ISLAND.

The advocates of temperance in Long Island City are accomplishing considerable good. Since the ladies started out with the temperance pledges upwards of sixty have signed the roll. Preparations have nearly been completed for the holding of a mass temperance convention at Astoria, on Monday, March 9, when every town in the county will be represented by delegates. Rev. W. C. Steel, of New-York, and other speakers, will be present and address the assemblage. On Sunday, March 8, a temperance prayer-meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Beebe, in Ravenswood, for the advancement of the cause. The effort to organize a lodge of Good Templars, at Hunter's Point, promises to be a success; over twenty signatures have been obtained to the application for a charter. It is also proposed to establish a Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance. To-morrow night a temperance meeting will be held by the new Washingtonian Temperance League, at Smithsonian Hall, Central avenue and Third street. Influential speakers from abroad will address the meeting.

OHIO.

TWO HUNDRED LADIES VISIT SEVERAL SALOONS AND A HOTEL IN COLUMBUS—INDICATIONS OF EFFECTIVE WORK.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—The sensation of the day and the general topic of conversation to-night in all circles is the beginning of the active temperance crusade by the ladies to-day. Prayer-meetings were held at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 2 o'clock P. M., to pray for strength to begin the work. At 3 o'clock P. M. about 200 ladies left the prayer-meeting and marched to the American Hotel, headed by the Chief of Police and one patrolman to keep the streets open, leaving the church filled with people to pray for those who went out to work. The bells of three churches were tolled during the time the procession was moving. At the American Hotel Mr. E. J. Blount, the proprietor, signed the dealers' pledge. Mr. Getty, proprietor of the bar, refused to sign. In the meantime a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel. The procession then moved to Mr. West's billiard-room, completely filling it. Three ladies interviewed Sam West, the proprietor, who welcomed them as a gentleman would his guests. He refused to sign the pledge, but said he would willingly sell out, and promised to never again engage in such business. When asked if he was not sorry he was in such a business, West said he was just now particularly sorry. He said he had no objection to the ladies praying or singing in his place. A fervent prayer was then offered and a hymn sung, after which the ladies thanked him for his courtesy, and withdrew, shaking his hand and promising to pray for him. As the procession was passing out several German Jews made themselves prominent by offering to treat and calling for beer, but the colored bar-keeper pretended not to hear them.

The next place visited was the most fashionable drinking-place in the city, known to its patrons as Ambrose's. The ladies' parlors were taken possession of, when Mr. A. Stephenson, one of the proprietors of the place, appeared, and when asked if he objected to a prayer being offered, no doubt supposing the women had come to sing and pray until he surrendered, said he did not want his business interfered with, as his parlors were in use constantly by regular boarders. He did not want any disturbance. He gave leave that several prayers and one hymn should be said and sung. Prayer was then offered, and on the way out Mr. Stevenson was begged to give up the business of liquor-selling. His attention was called to the fact that he had children growing up who were in danger as well as the children of other citizens. But he answered that he had a living to make for his family, and did not want to be forced into giving a final answer as to what he would do. He would, however, consider the question. Most of the ladies shook hands with him, and showered prayers and good words on his head.

The Neil House was then visited. Stephen Dauthert, the clerk, informed them that Mr. Failing, the proprietor of the house, could not be seen, as he was watching at the bedside of a dying brother, and also that the bar of the house had been closed for four days. He said he did not object to having prayer offered. Prayer was offered and a hymn sung. A beautiful and touching prayer was also offered for Harry Failing, the dying man. The stairways and office were filled with spectators, and as the ladies knelt in prayer all hats were removed and perfect respect shown. The pledge was handed around, but obtained only a few signatures.

The procession then passed to the main grocery, but the proprietor was absent. One clerk signed the dealers' pledge. The next place visited was Wm. Taylor's store. Taylor was absent and the clerks refused to sign the pledge, but one would consider the matter. Each place the ladies went they were courteously treated, and promised to call again.

The procession then returned to the church, where they were heartily welcomed and congratulated. Letters were read from C. A. Wagner, proprietor of a prominent restaurant, stating that he had stopped selling liquor. A letter was also read from Mr. Say, a brewer, saying he would never brew another keg of liquor. The ladies expressed themselves as greatly encouraged, and will renew the warfare to-morrow. The addresses and prayers to-day were utterly devoid of any harsh words, and abounded in kindly expressions for all engaged in the liquor traffic.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION CALLED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 3.—Ministers from all denominations, with a number of laymen, met to-day and called a mass temperance meeting, at Wesley Chapel, next Thursday night, to consider what action shall be taken to inaugurate the temperance movement in Cincinnati.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE OPENING MEETING IN WORCESTER—DIO LEWIS' ECCENTRICITIES—COLD WATER THROWN ON THE MOVEMENT BY THE CLERGY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—The new temperance reform fever has not yet struck any place in the State but Worcester, but the irrepressible Dio Lewis threatens the whole Commonwealth, this city included. The grand move in Worcester, if the programme does not fail, will be made to-morrow. At the woman's meeting to-day, after proceedings resembling those of the meetings in the West, the plan of Dio Lewis was adopted. At a secret session, composed only of women, an executive committee composed of two women from each of the thirty-two churches in the city is to be appointed, and an attacking committee of 400 is to be formed to-morrow for active work. These are to be divided into eight companies, each of which shall have charge of a separate district in the city. There is to be a prayer-meeting at 9 o'clock, and at a meeting in the afternoon a plan of work is to be mapped out. Dr. Lewis suggests that a bell be tolled during the march of the crusaders on the streets, so that the business men may know what is going on, and that the city may be thoroughly roused. He imagines that the stores will close and that the good men generally will take a hand in the novel work.

Though the meeting to-day was attended by about 500 women, and there was a fair exhibition of enthusiasm and fervor, the belief is that the work will not be very brilliant. The city does not offer a very attractive field, as the open bars are few, and the liquor-selling, though extensive, is in out-of-the-way places. Then the women are conservative, and incline to be a little suspicious of the Doctor's methods. He is here, not among strangers, but among those who have followed his eccentricities, and so does not make even women his disciples. It must not be inferred, however, that he does not carry many noble women into the scheme.

The ministers' meeting held this afternoon adopted resolutions throwing "cold water" on the woman's movement. It was attended by nearly all the clergymen of the city, and was not an over harmonious gathering. There was a sturdy minority in favor of giving the women all the aid and comfort possible, but they were voted down, though the resolutions adopted gave them God-speed.

LADIES MEETING IN SECRET SESSION IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 3.—The praying crusade against the liquor traffic has not yet begun here. A meeting of ladies interested in the movement was held this morning. After a short discussion the doors were closed and reporters excluded. The session continued all day, and meetings are to be held to-morrow morning and afternoon. In the afternoon clergymen of all denominations met for consultation, and, after considerable discussion, resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with any movements that tend to stop the sale of liquor. The present movement was not indorsed at the meeting, and opinions in relation to its practicability were numerous. This evening a temperance meeting was held in one of the churches and was largely attended.

CANVASS OF SPRINGFIELD AS TO THE MOVEMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 3.—The *Republican* of to-morrow morning will publish the result of a thorough inquiry as to the feeling in this city about the proposed introduction of the Dio Lewis, women's praying, temperance movement. The leaders in the temperance organizations are a little doubtful of its efficacy, and most of the clergy look on it rather askance, although two of the Methodist ministers are battling in favor of it, and one or two others are hopeful. Bishop O'Reilly does not disapprove of it, but is not very sanguine. Some of the rumsellers offer to give up their places for meetings an hour or two at a time if the women will give them notice beforehand. Others say they will not admit them, but will not oppose their praying on the sidewalks. The initiation of the movement is awaited with interest by all classes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE CONDITION OF THE CAUSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Nothing new has transpired to-day in the women's whisky war in this city, and it seems to be the general opinion among people that the crusade has been abandoned. As the result of inquiries, however, made in quarters where the best intelligence in regard to the movement could be obtained, it may be asserted confidently that the ladies do not mean to give up the fight. It may be some days before another move may be made, but it will come. There is a strong feeling brewing among church circles to demand the strict enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, which, if carried out, will end in the shutting up of all saloons on Sunday. The Methodist clergymen are moving in the matter, and will send a strong delegation to wait upon the Mayor to induce him, if possible, to have the law obeyed. The committee did not call upon his Honor to-day, as your correspondent was assured by the Mayor, who also declared that he would be glad to see the clergymen; but as to his issuing a proclamation for the closing of saloons on Sunday, he would be guided by an opinion from the city solicitors. It now looks as if a bar-room campaign was contemplated, from the fact that a number of saloon-keepers in different parts of the city this morning received through the mail the following notice, written upon a postal card:

> All hail the power of Jesus' name. Liquor is the nearest way to the scaffold and eternal ruin. Let us rally in powerful prayer to abandon the evil. Assist the women in their noble work, and be blessed forever. Please open your doors to our Visiting Committee on Saturday next, March 7, 1874.
>
> (Signed,)
>
> PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE BLESSING.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 3.—A meeting of ladies, presided over by Mrs. Dr. French, was held to-day. None but those interested in the temperance movement were admitted. It is said that when the question was asked whether the ladies should go into bar-rooms and pray, the answer was given that, if any lady believed her prayers would be of avail, she could make them. It is also reported that the meeting resolved to ascertain the names and number of church members who deal in intoxicating liquors and lease their property to those who sell liquor, and to approach and reason with them. At a meeting of Baptist ministers, held to-day, a committee was appointed to wait upon Mayor Stokeley in relation to the closing of the taverns and drinking-saloons on Sundays. The Mayor will give this committee a hearing to-morrow, when he will doubtless be in possession of the written opinion of the City Solicitor touching the duties devolving on the Police force in the premises.

INDIANA.

MASS-MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS—A PLATFORM ADOPTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—A mass-meeting of ladies interested in the temperance movement was held in the Roberts Park Methodist Church this afternoon. Between 400 and 500 persons were present. The organization of an association to be called the Women's Christian Temperance Union was fully completed by the election of a President, Vice Presidents, and other officers. The following platform was adopted:

First, It shall be the object of this association to endeavor, by all the means in our power, to suppress intemperance. We do for this object hereby pledge ourselves to God and to each other.

Second, We do most earnestly invite all Christian women to unite with us in this truly Christian work.

Third, We will continue this work until God shall crown our efforts with success.

Fourth, We will, to accomplish this, avail ourselves of all the power placed in our hands as law-abiding citizens.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 4—1 A. M.—High temperature has prevailed in the Atlantic and Gulf States, with increasing cloudiness, falling barometer, and south-east to south winds. An area of quite low barometer has moved eastward over the Lower Missouri Valley, and now extends from Kentucky to the lower lake region. Cloudy and rainy weather is now prevailing from Missouri and Tennessee to Lower Michigan and the lower lake region, with fresh to brisk winds, rising barometer, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather over the North-west and southward over Missouri and the Indian Territory. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers have continued falling, the Mississippi slowly rising at and below Memphis and, since Monday, at Davenport and Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, fresh and brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Middle States, fresh to very brisk southerly winds and cloudy and rainy weather, the former veering to westerly and north-westerly on Wednesday night, with clearing weather and falling temperature.

For the upper lake region, Missouri, and the Ohio Valley, north to west winds, diminishing in force, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather, which conditions will gradually extend over the lower lake region and Tennessee.

For the West Gulf States, occasional light rain, but winds veering to west, and later to north, with decided fall of temperature, clearing weather, and in Texas a norther.

The Upper Ohio River will commence rising; the Lower Ohio and Cumberland will continue falling; the Mississippi below Memphis will continue slowly rising.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE HALL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—The funeral of the late Judge N. K. Hall, of the United States District Court, will take place at 2:30 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday. The courts have all adjourned in respect to the memory of the deceased. The meeting of the bar to-day was the largest ever held in this city. Speeches were made by Judges Marvin, Baker, and Talcott, of the Supreme Court, and others. Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased, and great feeling was manifested.

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists; 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

PLEURITIC ATTACKS SUBDUED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts (Lemon, Vanilla, &c.,) are growing in public favor."—ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The edition of the WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

THE BUSINESS OUT-LOOK IN THE NORTH-WEST.
THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA.
REMARKABLE IMPOSTURE.
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
THE HISTORY OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.
DEMOCRATIC VAGARIES.
DECLINE OF THE SUGAR CROP.
THE MINNESOTA GRANGERS.
MAPLE SUGAR. By O. S. BLISS.
HOT BEDS. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.
NORTH-WESTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
ARBOR DAY IN IOWA.
SHEPHERDING IN THE WEST.

With a variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of the MONEY, FARM, PRODUCE, and LIVE STOCK MARKETS, and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards.—New style rep paper, very elegant. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BEDELL.—MARY BEDELL, relict of the late John Bedell, deceased, aged 92 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 6th of March, 1874, at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence on Greenwich st., in the village of Hempstead, and at 2 o'clock at the Episcopal Church.

BURRALL.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, March 3, WM. P. BURRALL, Vice President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Hartford, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLLIN.—On Monday, March 2, JULIA A., daughter of S. B. Collin, of Hillsdale, N. Y.

Brief service at No. 222 West 13th st., Thursday, March 5, at 8:30 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited. Remains to be taken to Hillsdale for interment.

CURRY.—On Monday, March 2, suddenly, MARY CURRY, relict of James Curry, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family and of her son-in-law, Rev. G. Campbell, of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 174 Johnson st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

DECKER.—On Monday morning, March 2, 1874, GEORGE W. DECKER, late of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, aged 28 years and 1 day.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, March 4, at 1 P. M. sharp.

DEMAREST.—On Monday, March 2, at Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., JAMES WARREN DEMAREST, aged 40 years.

The friends and relations of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church of Nanuet, on Friday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M. Trains on the Hackensack Railroad leave Chambers Street Ferry at 8:15 A. M., returning at 3:45 P. M.

FEHRMANN.—At High Bridge, N. J., on Sunday, March 1, Rev. JACOB FEHRMANN, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral service at the Reformed Church, High Bridge, N. J., Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken from there to Evergreen Cemetery on Thursday. Train on New-Jersey Central Railroad leaves foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 12:40 P. M.

HAWKINS.—On Monday morning, March 2, at her residence in Lafayette av., Brooklyn, MARY ANNE, widow of Charles W. Hawkins, in her 66th year.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th st., New-York. Her friends are invited to attend. The burial will be at Woodlawn, a special car starting from Grand Central Depot at 2:20 P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—On Sunday, March 1, 1874, IRA HUTCHINSON, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey leaves foot of Chambers st. at 9:30 o'clock A. M., returning at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

McCANLESS.—On Tuesday, March 3, ROBERT GIBSON, son of Adam and Elizabeth McCanless, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 126 East 124th st., Harlem, New-York City.

ROWLAND.—On Tuesday, March 3, JAMES ROWLAND, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, March 6, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, No. 128 Noble st., (Greenpoint,) Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

ROSELLE.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 1, 1874, JOHN ROSELLE, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral which will take place on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Second street. Trains leave foot of Liberty street, New-York, at 12:40 P. M.

SACKETT.—On Monday evening, March 2, 1874, GRENVILLE A., infant son of Adam T. and Sarah E. Sackett.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 14 West 34th st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SCHULTZ.—On the 2d inst., Mrs. MARY A. SCHULTZ, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of F. W. Day, No. 193 9th av., on Thursday afternoon, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SLACK.—At Fishkill, on Hudson, on the 3d inst., of scarlet fever, HELEN M., daughter of Dr. Henry and Frances M. Slack, aged 12 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

STREET.—At South Orange, N. J., Feb. 28, WILLIAM C., son of Edwin and Jeanette Street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, 26th inst., ANCEL TITUS.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 4, at 2 P. M., from Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, ROBERT M. WHITING, Sr., in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 104 Cumberland st., Thursday, 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Riverside Station, Conn., for interment, on Friday. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Barr, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., JOHN WRIGHT, late of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Orange, Thursday, March 5, at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will meet at Orange Depot the 9:10 and 9:40 trains from New-York, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from foot of Barclay st. Return train at 12:25.

HEAD-QUARTERS "B" COMPANY,
NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1874.

COMPANY ORDERS, No. 1.—The members of this company are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory on Thursday, March 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp, in citizen's dress, with the usual badge of mourning on left arm, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Ordnance Sergeant ROBERT B. TITUS. Members of the regiment are invited to attend. By order of

WM. J. KIRKLAND, Captain Commanding.
HENRY DASHIELL, First Sergeant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

The adoption of the CASH AND TICKET INDICATOR by railroad companies will be the means of saving them hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum,

IT IS THE ONLY INVENTION

which can possibly reduce the collection of cash and tickets to a perfect system. It so perfectly systematizes the business that it leaves nothing to chance.

IT IS SO PERFECTLY SIMPLE

that any person competent to occupy any position on a railroad can, at a glance, realize its truly wonderful power of simplifying this most important department.

The *North American and United States Gazette*, of Philadelphia, in speaking of the "Indicator," says:

"This is the name of an invention intended to regulate the collection of tickets and fares by railway conductors, so that those gentlemen will be relieved from some manual labor, and absolutely from all suspicion of 'knocking down,' by rendering the offense impossible. This is said to be the only invention that will achieve the intended object. The companies are accordingly interested in securing its early introduction."

The *Railroad Gazette* says, in speaking of the "Indicator":

"A novel apparatus has just been patented which is intended to receive the tickets and conductors' checks of railway passengers, indicate the destination of each traveler while he is in the car, and keep a record of all the trips made, inaccessible to any train man, or to any one except the proper agent—presumably a representative of the General Ticket Agent, at the end of the trip."

The New-York *Times* says:

"In another column will be found an advertisement of a Patent Indicator for use on railroad cars. The object of the invention is to furnish railroad companies with a complete and accurate record of all passengers carried, whether having tickets, paying cash, or otherwise. From an examination of the working model, we judge the invention to be an admirable one, and every way calculated to accomplish the desired object."

Railroad officers desiring information in reference to the Patent Indicator will please address

G. F. THOMAS,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1874, will close at this Office as follows: On Wednesday at 11 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M.

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POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting [illegible] THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 189 Spring st. [illegible]

EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—[illegible] meeting [illegible] Hall on Thursday [illegible]

KNOX [illegible]

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE BURNED AND MAIMED PASSENGERS—GRAPHIC ACCOUNT BY EYE-WITNESSES.

Canadian papers furnish us with detailed accounts of the terrible scenes caused by the burning of a passenger car on the Great Western Railway, three miles east of Komoka, and seven miles west of London, Ontario, on Sunday night, by which a number of lives were lost, and many persons badly hurt. The Montreal *Witness* says that neglect to have the bell-rope properly fixed seems to have enhanced the disaster, and it adds: "The picture of the train rushing swiftly along, with the unfortunate passengers crowding in the rear end of the car, or leaping out upon the track, preferring to risk death so rather than face it in the more dreadful way that threatened them, is a terrible one. For two miles or more along the track maimed and mutilated passengers were lying where they jumped, many of them badly injured, though some few miraculously escaped unhurt. At length Conductor Mitchell succeeded in making his way to the engine and having the train stopped, when it was found that the car had been completely consumed and a number of persons been burned to death; their blackened, calcined remains being visible in the burning ruins."

A letter from Strathroy to the Toronto *Globe* says that the bell-rope was not attached to the engine, and consequently there was no way of stopping the train. It was running at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, and ran about three miles burning. The car was destroyed in about six minutes, burning like tinder. The following accounts are furnished by the same correspondent:

"By actual count it is ascertained that at least thirty-five inhabitants of Strathroy, or parties coming to the town, were on board the ill-fated train. How many more is uncertain. The following are the Strathroy casualties, as far as ascertained: N. McKellar, Assistant in the High School, burned to death; Mr. McKellar, with Mr. Dearness, Principal of the Public Schools, was returning from the School Convention in London. Mr. Dearness escaped through a window, and sustained a severe contusion of the brain by falling among a heap of rails. Mr. McKellar was, owing to a broken leg, incapable of active exertion, and from a desire to avoid the crowding at the rear door allowed the remaining passengers to pass him, at the same time endeavoring to quell the excitement that existed. Portions of his body were afterward found lying inside the rear door. From their position it is surmised that he survived a few minutes longer than Miss Purvis, who was recognizable from his having fallen upon her. W. H. Murray, dry-goods merchant here, was sitting about the centre of the car, on the south side, and when he perceived the progress of the flames broke the window to let in air. After remaining with his head out for a moment retreat became impossible, and he moved his body outside, placing his overcoat around his right arm to prevent his hand being burned. As the fire gained the coat took fire, and he let himself fall. He was injured on the head and hand and burned slightly. He is confined to his bed. Mr. A. H. Orton, wagon-maker, placed his head out of the window for air. He fell heavily, seriously injuring one leg, and had to be carried home. Mr. A. B. Remey, watch-maker, jumped on the first appearance of the fire, and alighted on his feet uninjured. Mr. Miller, patent-medicine agent, jumped out of the window; he has sustained several severe contusions. Mr. Augustus Blessing, marble-cutter, jumped from the window; he was severely injured in the legs; taken to London. Mr. Daniel Decow, who was in the smoking-car, is uninjured. Mr. F. Saxton, severely injured; taken to London. Mr. Neil McGugan, severely injured in the head; taken to London. Mr. Archibald Carruthers, glove-maker, Strathroy, with Miss Claflin and another lady, all made for the rear platform on the first appearance of fire, and remained there till the train was brought to a stand. While in this position several parties jumped over their heads, and they were several times nearly pushed off. Mrs. Samuel Crawford, of Globe Foundry, London, with a lady friend, Miss Speers, were on their way to pay a visit to friends in Strathroy. Both ladies escaped through the windows with their clothes partially burned. They returned to London. Mary Brown, recently living in Strathroy, but now of Petrolia, jumped from the rear platform on the first appearance of the fire, and escaped uninjured. Dr. Smith, formerly of Strathroy and Komoka, but now of Queen street West, Toronto, was severely cut in the face and his eye injured. He escaped through the door, and fell on his face. He has returned to his friends at Komoka. Mrs. Freeman, living at Clarke's Mills, Caradoc, injured; taken to London. Her grandson was burned to death. Mr. McKinnon, telegraph-operator, who was on his way to fulfill an engagement in Strathroy, sprang from the rear platform and slid a car's length on the face. He slightly sprained his ankle. Mr. John Hay, formerly of Brayley & Hay, Toronto, very badly injured in the head, lies at Komoka. A man named McCarthy is reported missing. Mr. Lee, insurance agent, who made Strathroy his head-quarters, is supposed to have been among the lost. It is yet uncertain as to whether he was on board, but it is feared that he was. Miss Lawrence, daughter of Dr. Lawrence, of Paris, was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Burnham, wife of the freight agent at Petrolia, with Miss Purvis. They visited London yesterday morning, taking with them a young lad, son of Mr. Burnham, aged about six years. They were sitting in a double seat, having with them a daughter of Conductor Mitchell. The latter dropped out of the window, and Miss Lawrence followed, while Miss Purvis with young Burnham made for the door. Both of the latter were burned to death. Miss Purvis is a step-daughter of Rev. Mr. Muir, of Galt."

Mr. George Moncrieff, of Petrolia, gives a very circumstantial account of the origin of the fire. He says: "I heard a slight noise in the forward saloon, and went to ascertain the cause. I found that the lamp had fallen, and that a small quantity of oil that had escaped had taken fire on the floor. I went for a cushion, quietly, to avoid excitement, but found that it was securely attached. I tried another and wrenched it off, but found that it was stiff and would not stifle the flames. I then got another, but found on my return that the fire had climbed the sides of the closet inside. All this took but a moment. I ran to the rear of the car for the conductor, at the same time telling the people in the rear to sit quiet, that there was no danger. At this, some one cried out, 'Isn't there?'—and I looked around and saw that the flames had eaten through to the main compartment of the car, and some one had opened the closet door, which I had closed behind me. Flames were also issuing from this opening. I then hung with my weight on the bell-rope, but the car did not stop. The excitement by this time became a panic, and after a moment's thought, I concluded that I had better try to get air. The smoke was stifling, and traveled out of the rear door, which was kept open by those trying to escape, as if carried by a whirlwind. It seemed as if a thousand pairs of bellows fanned the flames. I took my valise and smashed three windows in succession, and by this time saw that the flames were gaining so rapidly that my only safety lay in escape. I did not realize this when I first broke the windows, and when I did it was impossible to aid any one else. I climbed through a window, let myself drop, hauling up at the foot of an embankment about twenty feet high. When I got up, I thanked God for my narrow escape. I saw the next moment a culvert about six feet from where I first alighted on the ground. W. H. Murray was then getting up on the other side of the track, a few feet on the west of the same culvert. The pitiable cries that rent the air on all sides as I dropped were indescribable, and I hope to never hear their like again."

Mr. Daniel Decow, who was in the smoking-car, states that when he first saw the fire coming through the forward door he closed it to prevent a draught, but the next moment two Indians opened it and jumped off the first-class car platform. He stood on the platform to try to close it, but could not, owing to the intensity of the flames, which shot up with frightful rapidity. Conductor Mitchell rushed through them, and he tried to help him up to the top of the smoking car, but he could not get up. The conductor then directed the brakeman to try to uncouple the passenger coach while he ran through to the baggage car. He opened the side door and ascended by the sides. Meanwhile Mr. Decow saw the fire drive the passengers toward the rear end of the train, all except one heavy man, supposed to be Mr. Lee, who seemed rooted to his place. The cries were now heart-rendering in the extreme, and by looking over the side he could see men and women drop off the platform and out of the windows, some uninjured, others lying where they fell. As the train stopped, Conductor Mitchell, who did nobly, asked him to come back and aid the injured. The first he found was a man who was all on fire, and whom he rolled on the ground. Others, men and women, lay along the track for a distance of over a mile and a half.

A LETTER FROM MRS. FRY.

A lady in Augusta, Ga., who has taken much interest in the fortunes of the widow and children of Capt. Fry, recently received from Mrs. Fry the following letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.

MY DEAR AND KIND FRIEND: Your kind and affectionate letter, with the inclosed amount, was received yesterday, and although I am very nervous, and can scarcely collect my thoughts sufficiently to write, as I would wish to, yet I know that you will forgive this letter, and accept the heartfelt thanks of my children and self for the great act of kindness you have done for us; and your prayer for my dear one, kind friend, has so touched my poor heart, that I love you and hope sincerely that I may meet you ere long and then be able to tell you how deeply your kindness and sympathy in our great sorrow has warmed our hearts to you. May God bless you and yours; and accept the love and best wishes of

Yours affectionately,
AGNES E. FRY.

A WIFE SOLD.

A Minnesota paper relates that some time last Spring a Mr. Fauber, residing in Jordon Township, Fillmore County, that State, became ill and died, leaving a young woman to whom he had not long been married. Mrs. Fauber endured her widowhood until along in the Summer, when she again placed her an affinity, and, meeting a Mr. Wilcox, married him. Wilcox was apparently satisfied with the change for a time, but for some unexplained reason he soon tired of his bargain, and in the Fall he left his spouse to an interval of grass widowhood. Still her longings for a companion continued unabated, and during a fortunate moment Doc Searles came along. The two met only to be smitten with each other. She loved Doc and Doc loved her, but, alas, she couldn't marry, at least in this State, for there was Wilcox in the way, although he kept himself out of the way. But Doc was a man of resources. He hunted Wilcox up and made a "dicker" for the woman. He gave him a $16 watch for all his rights, title, interest, and claim in, to, and upon the woman whom he had deserted. Doc then sought the neglected wife, told her the good news, and together they hied off to Wisconsin, where they were made one. What the officers of the law will have to say upon the matter remains to be seen.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BALTIMORE JUDGE.

Baltimore papers report the sudden death on Sunday evening last of Bolivar D. Danels, Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court, at the St. Clair Hotel in that city. He had partaken of a hearty supper, and seemed in his usual good health. After tea he lit a cigar and took a walk, returning to the hotel about 9 o'clock. The Judge entered the gentlemen's sitting-room and spoke pleasantly to several gentlemen there. In conversation with Mr. H. Bradford, of Reading, Penn., Judge Danels complained of feeling a severe pain, and placed his hand upon his left side, in the region of the heart, at the same time saying he believed his indisposition was produced from indigestion. Mr. Bradford shortly after asked the Judge the time, when the latter drew out his watch and opened the case. At this moment the watch fell from his grasp, and his head was thrown back in the chair in which he was sitting, and he seemed gasping for breath. Mr. Bradford called loudly for help, but upon approaching the Judge it was found that he had expired. Drs. John Wilkins and A. Atkins were summoned, and they gave it as their opinion that death had resulted from heart disease, of which affection several members of Judge Danels' family have died. Judge Danels received a liberal education, and studied law in the office of the late Chief Judge Scott. In 1867 he was elected a Judge of the Orphans' Court, at the first election held under the new Constitution, and was re-elected at each subsequent term. He was Consul for the Government of Venezuela at Baltimore. Judge Danels was in the forty-ninth year of his age, and was a widower, and leaves no children. He was a son of Commodore Danels, of the Colombian Navy.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 21 cars reported to arrive, were 884 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,029 head, or 237 cars, against 181 cars for the same time last week. The market opened slow and dragging, the stock generally being of inferior quality. Owners are holding at strong last week's prices, in some instances ¼c. above. Buyers are holding off for better rates. Sales of 200 head Illinois Cows, averaging 1,161 lbs., at $4 75; 150 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 949 lbs. to 1,586 lbs., at $4 62½@$6 25; 14 Ohio Oxen, averaging 1,707 lbs., at $5 65; 19 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,135 lbs., at $5 60; 39 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,059 to 1,121 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 14 head Michigan Oxen, averaging 1,271 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 7,400 head for the same time last week. The market has not fairly opened. Buyers and sellers are ¼c. apart. The transactions were not sufficient to establish prices. Sales of 500 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 88 lbs. to 103 lbs., at $5 75@$5 85; 524 head Missouri Sheep, ranging from 91 lbs. to 102 lbs., at $5 25@$5 85. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 8,900 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week. The market was slow and dull, prices being a shade off; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 60@$5 90.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower and irregular; closed steady at $1 21 for No. 1 Spring; $1 18½ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 20¼ April; $1 25½, May; No. 3 Spring, $1 14½@$1 15. Corn in fair demand and lower, at 59½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or March; 60¼c., April; 63¾c. bid, May; New No. 2 Mixed, 54c.; Rejected, Old, 54¾c.@55c.; New, 51¼c.@51¾c. Oats steady at 43c. for No. 2, cash, 43¼c., April. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley dull and lower, at $1 57 for No. 2 Spring; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Pork in fair demand and advanced, at $14 15 cash or March; $14 45 April. Lard in fair demand and higher at $8 55, cash or March; $8 75 April. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders held at 5¼c., loose, spot; sales at 5¼c. April; 5⅞c. May; Short Rib Middles, 7⅜c.; Short Clear do., 7⅝c. Dressed Hogs dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet and weak at 92c. Receipts—15,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 6,963 bushels; Corn, 2,206 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 1,700 bushels; Corn, 1,290 bushels; Oats, 696 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Baker's, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat in fair demand; sales, small lots of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, at $1 40; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm; sales, 3,000 bushels, new on track at 70c.; old held at 74c.@75c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 52c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye held at $1 05. Barley malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Wool firmer, but not quotably higher, in good demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; Extra, 55c.@57c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@53c.; Medium, 54c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 43c.@45c.; Canada, Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@23c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@33c.; Texas, Coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 26c.@35c.; California, Coarse, 25c.@28c.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1 20 for No. 2 Spring, $1 45 for No. 3 Fall. Corn firm at 60¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator; 65c., May. Oats slow at 45c.@46c. for No. 2 at east side, on track. Barley dull and lower at $1 50@$1 60 for No. 3 Spring. Rye firm at 82½c. for No. 2 at east side, in elevator. Whisky quiet at 93c. Provisions dull; only a small order trade in any article. Lard held at 8⅝c. Hogs quiet at $4 25@$4 75 for light, $5@$5 50 for heavy. Cattle in good demand at $1 75@$3 50 for Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 50 for common to fair Butchers', $4 25@$5 75 for good to choice native Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 60@$6 25. Wheat in fair demand and lower at $1 24½@$1 25 for No. 1; $1 21¼@$1 28 for No. 2; March, $1 21@$1 22¼; April, $1 22¾@$1 24¼; May, $1 27½@$1 28. Oats firmer at 42c.@42½c. for No. 2, spot; 47c., May. Corn easier; sales of No. 2 Mixed, fresh, at 56½c.; Regular, 55¼c. Rye easier at 79c. for No. 1. Barley sold at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Live Hogs dull and nominally $4 90@$5 15. Pork sold at $14@$14 25. Lard sold at 8½c.@8¾c. for Kettle Rendered. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments not given.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Flour steady. Wheat dull at $1 38@$1 40. Corn dull at 57c.@60c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 44c.@51c. Rye steady at $1 01. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter easier; not quotably higher. Pork steady; sales of City Mess at $14 50. Lard in good demand; sales of 2,000 tcs. of Steam at 8½c.; Kettle quoted at 8¾c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5¾c., spot; 6c., buyer May; 6¼c., buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c., spot; 8c., buyer May; 8¼c., buyer June; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c. Whisky firm at 90c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 3.—Flour steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 2 cars common Red State at $1 54; 3 cars White State at $1 70, on track. Corn quiet; sales 2 cars at 79c. Oats dull; sales 3 cars State on private terms. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted and $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 56c.; to Albany, 42c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Petroleum steady; Crude, 11½c.; Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Flour quiet and steady, but market favors buyers; Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6@$6 87½; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Western Red, $1 72@$1 73; No. 1 Spring, $1 48. Rye, 90c. Corn active, and 1c. higher; Yellow, 75c.@76c. Oats dull; White, 58c.@62c.; Mixed, 56c.@58c. Barley and Barley-malt active, but not quotably higher. Whisky, 97c.@98c.

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Amber Michigan, April, at $1 50½; No. 2 Red, $1 44; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 32. Corn firm and in fair demand at 65c. for High Mixed; March, 65¾c.; April, 66½c.; May, 68¼c.; June, 69c.; New, 61½c.; Low Mixed, New, 60c.; no grade, New, 58c.@58¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 46¾c.@47c. Clover-seeds sold at $5 25. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat and 7,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat and 6,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—Wheat quiet. Rye dull at 95c. for State, in store. Corn quiet; New Western Mixed held at 78c.@80c., and Old do. at 80c.@85c. Barley quiet; holders are more anxious to realize, and No. 2 six-rowed State was offered on 'Change at $1 75, with no takers; Canada is withheld. Oats easier; sales of 1 car No. 2 Mixed State at 57c., and 1 car State, in bags, at 60c.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn sold at 70c. Oats—Sales at 56c.@65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $14 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.; Keg, 9¾c. Whisky, 89½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—Corn firm at 75c.@77c. for Yellow Mixed; 78c.@80c. for Yellow. Whisky dull and declining at 94c. for Louisiana. Coffee sold at 23½c.@28c. for Ordinary to Prime. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 112⅝. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; sterling, $5 42½@$5 43½.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and drooping at 75c.@76c. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Unfavorable weather checks outdoor trade.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Grain very quiet; receipts light; holders firm and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged; sales of Standard White at 12⅝c.@13c.; State Test, 16½c.@17c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton lower; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 5,849 bales; gross, 6,443 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,020 bales; to the Continent, 7,268 bales; to Great Britain, 14,120 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 2,700 bales; stock, 301,123 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 200 bales; gross, 329 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 300 bales; coastwise, 191 bales; sales, 269 bales; spinners, 50 bales; stock, 14,924 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Cotton depressed; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 602 bales; gross, 946 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,533 bales; coastwise, 311 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,079 bales.

MOBILE, March 3.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,391 bales; exports, coastwise, 450 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,219 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 1,344 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,839 bales; coastwise, 309 bales; sales, 513 bales; stock, 76,738 bales.

NORFOLK, March 3.—Cotton quiet; little doing; Low Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 470 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,735 bales; sales, 260 bales; stock, 15,322 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 3.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 114 bales; exports, coastwise, 308 bales; stock, 3,426 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 3.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 438 bales; sales, 579 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 3—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 42¾@43; do. Preferred, 67½.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 30c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £73,000. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92⅜@92½; Erie Railway Shares, 43. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 59f. 40c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 42¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 11,000 quarters, including 10,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Wheat, 12s. 4d.@12s. 7d. ₱ cental for average California White; 12s. 8d.@13s. for Club do.; and 11s. 8d.@11s. 11d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 36s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 61s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess. Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 7 11-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,000 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 11-16d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, March 3.—Tallow, 39s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 3—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. ₱ cwt., and closed at 33s. 9d.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM
Railroad Company's
Consolidated Mtge. 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
Due 1900. A small amount for sale by
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of Nineteen (19) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 9th March, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary,
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH Stock bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

SILAS C. HAY, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. WILLIAM S. WARNER, Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
HAY & WARNER
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 73 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW ST.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	$50,000
Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	20,000
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879	50,000
Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879	30,000
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889	40,000
Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890	20,000
Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890	30,000
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900	40,000

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-mentioned bonds has been rendered in the Chancery Court of Alabama, and pursuant to the decree a notice is now being published requiring holders of bonds and coupons to present the same at Montgomery, for registry, within three months.

The committee of bondholders are willing to receive signatures and deposits of bonds by all persons who have not already come into the bondholders' agreement.

All bonds and coupons deposited in accordance with the agreement will be presented for registry by the committee.

The agreement can be signed, and bonds and coupons deposited at the office of the undersigned.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Committee.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Polls opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon.
T. J. CARTER, President.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF BONDS ISSUED by the town of Andes, N. Y., drawn payable at the American National Exchange Bank, will hereafter be paid at the First National Bank of New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
FEB. 9, 1874.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due in the City of Mobile March 1 on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after 2d idem at the office of the company in Mobile, or at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York, where will also be paid the interest due March 1 on the Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of the same company.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN OR ON LEAVING WALLACK'S THEATRE on Saturday evening, Feb. 28, a pendant of earring, containing two diamonds. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 130 East 78th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MARCUS E. HARRIS, of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.
mh4-law3wW*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38th st., formerly with Bedell, will be found large numbers of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—TWO NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girls one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; together or separate; no objections to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with first-class references, as chamber-maid, and would do waiting; is tidy, industrious, and willing to be useful; will do her best to please, and hopes by diligence to merit a comfortable home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A well-recommended young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is neat and orderly with her work, and an excellent waitress; is accustomed to the cleaning and care of silver. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, lately landed, in a good family to do up-stairs work, or as nurse and seamstress; is very neat and tidy, and would be a good, obedient servant. Apply at intelligence office No. 525 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, PARLOR-MAID, OR WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-efficient girl, well recommended from former employer; is neat, obliging, and fully trustworthy. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; would do general house-work in a small private family; City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 320 East 25th st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a Protestant young woman, good chamber-maid and waitress; experienced in the care of children; neat, tidy, sober, and honest; prefers the country; best references. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and assist in the washing or the general house-work of a small family; is careful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 76 Charlton st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; willing and obliging. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK, FIRST-CLASS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY a respectable Protestant woman, who understands her business well in all branches; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is a superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent girl, who is a good cook, makes soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c., in superior style; an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered girl; very best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, WHO HAS THREE years' references from her former employer; is pleasing, capable, and thoroughly experienced in all sorts of cooking, baking, and makes a great variety of desserts. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing in a private family or boarding-house; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 10th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; makes excellent bread and biscuit; soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; undoubted City reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WITH EXCELLENT City references, as first-class cook; understands pastry in all its branches, boning, larding, &c.; in a private family or boarding-house; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies, and is an excellent baker of bread, biscuits, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice cream, &c.; is a good baker; is very neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, where a kitchen girl is kept; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of references. Call or address D. D., No. 116 East 63d st., top floor.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR COOK and Assist with Washing.—By a healthy, strong, willing-to-work young woman; is a good family cook; good washer and ironer; City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THOROUGHLY capable cook; has a quiet, civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of fancy cooking in general; dinner parties got up in good order; willing to take entire charge of the kitchen; good reference. Call at 419 East 14th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; by a respectable Protestant woman; the best of City references can be given. Address for two days No. 235 East 22d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; best City references. Call for two days at No. 266 West 34th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GETS UP ALL kinds of hot and cold dishes and all kinds of entrées; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to some washing; good baker; best City reference. Call at or address No. 109 West 20th st., near 6th av., second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City references. Call at No. 175 7th av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT COOK; UNDERSTANDS getting up handsome dinners, &c.; best City reference; has been trained in France and London. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, UNDERSTANDING thoroughly her business in all its branches; references unexceptionable. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY YOUNG WOMAN, mulatto, who is an excellent and capable servant; very neat, tidy, and orderly; has three years' references; go country or City. Is at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, good, substantial, plain cook or general housework; prompt and cleanly; City or country; has City references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; NO objection to light washing if required; three years' City reference. Call at No. 667 3d av., near 42d st.

COOK.—CAN COOK ALL KINDS OF MEATS AND soups; also a good bread and cake baker; has the best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK WITH GOOD REFERENCES, in a small family to go in the country. Apply at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; IS A good baker; fully understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 668 3d av., third floor.

FAMILIES WISHING FOR GOOD, RELIABLE servants, French, German and English, well recommended and anxious to get places, call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A lady; no objection to go in the country or to the care of children, or would teach oil-painting and drawing. Address Mrs. A. E. D., Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper; has had long experience and good references. Address Mrs. A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, for general house-work; has been trained to habits of neatness, punctuality, and diligence; understands plain cooking and washing and ironing, and will try to merit the comforts of a home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman to be generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO general house-work in a small American family; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, to go out first days of the week, or take washing home; best City reference. Call at No. 476 3d av., between 32d and 33d sts., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED German girl to do general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—GOOD HAIR-DRESSER AND dress-maker; is a perfect cutter and fitter; has no objection to take care of a growing child; has the highest City references. Apply at No. 670 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A capable person, who understands hair-dressing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 14th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and seamstress; an excellent hair-dresser; best City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; is a good hair-dresser; best City reference. Address Maid, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT Swede woman, some years in America, as laundress and to assist with chamberwork, if necessary; understands both works thoroughly; can flute, polish, &c., do laces in best manner; willing to take a place in country or town; good reference; will do her utmost to please. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the highest of testimonials from the best families; as such in a private family, can give entire satisfaction for her capabilities, and is thoroughly honest. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good recommendations; wages quite moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS, IN A HOTEL or boarding-house, as bundle washer or first-class starcher; good references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, washing at her house; linens and fineries of every description done promptly, in superior style. J. W. Brown, No. 109 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A SMALL WASHING WANTED BY a respectable woman; will be well recommended. Apply at No. 433 West 40th st., one pair of stairs up.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, AS nurse; has three years' City reference; very fond of children; and a neat seamstress; understands chamber-work; will try to study the interests of her employer; City or country. Call at No. 105 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse for an infant or growing children, and sew; understands the care of an infant from birth; has several years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE FOR a competent nurse; she is trustworthy and kind to children; can take entire charge of an infant; would prefer children out of arms and light chamber-work. Apply for two days at No. 321 West 22d st.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a young girl of fifteen, to take care of a growing child, and can sew neatly if desired; can be well recommended. Call at No. 255 Madison av., for two days.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid, &c.—By a pleasant young German woman, with good references, for country or City; is kindly among children, and willing to be useful. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse or chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer; excellent reference. Call at No. 408 East 19th st., St. George's Chapel, corner 1st av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman as nurse; is competent; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., two stairs, in the back.

NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE BY AN ENGLISH woman; good City reference; willing to travel to Europe. Address M. A. B., No. 585 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine a few more engagements by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Address Mrs. Houghton, No. 718 10th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and to do light chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City references. Call or address No. 107 3d av., near 13th st., in the fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as seamstress, and to take care of grown children; six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 248 West 33d st., third floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, sewing, to go out by the week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, at moderate wages. Apply at No. 371 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker, to go out by the day, week, or month; expert cutter, fitter, and operator; first-class City reference. Apply at 206 East 20th st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately come to this country; understands her business thoroughly. Inquire at No. 30 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as a first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY girl as a superior waitress; understands all kinds salads, plate, &c.; has four years' City reference from her last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL, ABOUT sixteen years of age, as waitress or nurse; will take situation immediately; wages not an object. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS in a private family; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 40 East 18th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, in a private family. Call at No. 35 East 18th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A POSITION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, twenty-three years of age; has been nine years with a banking and brokerage house, the last three as Cashier; understands book-keeping, is a good penman, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to capacity, reliability, and general good character. Address S., Post Office Box No. 5,451, New-York.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS BUTLER OR first-class waiter in a private family; three years' best City reference. Call for two days, W. M., No. 203 Lexington av.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant couple; the man is a first-rate hand with horses, carriages, &c.; understands carpenter work, mending harness, plain gardening, and the general work in and about a gentleman's place; the wife is a first-rate cook or house-maid; both are perfectly sober and trustworthy, and can furnish the best of references. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN; Protestant, well qualified, very stylish driver; sober and trustworthy in all his duties; the highest testimonials from Europe; also the best City references; has lived nine years in one place; will accept moderate wages. Call or address J. H., No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT man, aged thirty-five; is experienced in driving, either City or country; is a good groom; keeps his turn-out in nice order; will furnish satisfactory references. Call on J. W. B., No. 153 West 42d st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN about thirty; highly respectable; has had many years of experience; is a thorough coachman and driver; capable of training horses in every branch; will make himself generally useful; furnish the highest testimonials; City or country. Apply at 335 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as coachman in a private family, who will give five years' City references; can be seen at his present employer's; wages, $25 a month. Call or address No. 208 East 59th st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a Protestant young man, as coachman and vegetable gardener; is a good man for a good place; can take full charge of either one or both. Address C. O. M., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man, small family; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a good vegetable gardener; good references. Address P. F., Mamaroneck, N. Y., for three days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a single young man as first-class coachman, whom he can highly recommend to any one who needs his services. Call or address M. N., No. 29 West 13th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, a thoroughly efficient stable servant; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener; undoubted City references. Address James, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION for his coachman in a good family; four years, best City reference; ten years driving in London; is a confidential and obliging man. Call or address J., No. 127 East 50th st., corner Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; was six years in his last place; can do any kind of rough carpenter work. Address F. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman in a private family; understands his business; just out of the City; best of country references. Address J. C. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; can drive four in hand or tandem; the best reference. Call on or address J. B., at private stable, No. 3 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; served some of the best families in Europe; will be recommended by first-class families in the City. Call or address Tolmie, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands both thoroughly; good references. Address A. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; seven years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address W. K., No. 22 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Address Coachman, present employer's, No. 33 East 39th st., or No. 34 East 40th st., for this week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman; has best City references. Address or call on Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (English,) no encumbrance; City references. Address T. K., care Mr. Campbell, saddler, No. 50 6th av.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife aged thirty-six years; man can do all kinds of farmwork, drive oxen and horses, plow, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife a good butter-maker and poultry raiser; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND GARDENER—DAIRY AND Poultry.—By a Scotch Protestant married couple, aged forty-seven years; man is a thorough farmer, good gardener, and understands horses well; wife can milk, make butter, raise poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man, married, two in family; has had long experience in all branches of the profession in England and this country; thoroughly understands hot and greenhouse plants, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and general care of gentlemen's places; first-class reference from present and late employers. Address J. H. Gardener, Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL working man; understands the management of graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, laying new places, and competent to take charge of a farm and everything connected with a gentleman's place. Address R. L., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL Scotchman; is now open for an engagement; has been two years in the country; married, one child; the above prefers a situation where there is considerable glass, and where order and neatness is appreciated. Call or address for three days J. Knight, in Mr. Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED twenty-five years, who understands hot and green houses, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable gardening, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; has twenty years' recommendations from former and last employer. Address J. C., No. 9 John st., seed store, for two days.

GARDENER.—THOROUGH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; understands hot and cold graperies, green houses, the forcing of fruit and vegetables, and laying out of new places; fully competent to take a first-class place, with good reference. Address Gardener, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect; would prefer a situation where the cultivation of flowers and fruit is made a specialty; has had long experience; good reference; no family; if required wife would take charge of dairy. Address J. W. N., Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED man; wife and one child; understands his business in all branches, greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, and fruit. For first-class testimonials address present employer, Dr. W. Young, Post Office Box No. 159 Cold-spring, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SMALL family;) will be disengaged middle of March; thoroughly understands the management of stove and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies; served a regular apprenticeship; fifteen years' practice. Address R. S., Gardener, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children, who has a practical knowledge in the management of greenhouse, graperies, raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best of City reference. Address M. B., No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, or laying out of a gentleman's place; is married; one child; best City references. Address D. K., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, PROTESTANT; five years' reference from last place; is well versed in all the various duties of his profession; married. Apply or address D. S., at B. K. Bliss & Son's, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARRIED, no children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references. Address O. K., No. 7 Beekman st., Room No. 5.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family, who thoroughly understands his business; five years' reference from last employer. Address R. P., No. 87 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; none but those wanting a first-class man need apply. Address T. R., seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; laying out of a place; best City reference from last employers. Address A. S., 15 John st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT single man, in City or country; can milk and help in a garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

HORSE-BREAKER, TRAINER, &c.—BY AN American Protestant man, aged twenty-eight years, who thoroughly understands the breeding of stock, handling, breaking, training, treatment when sick, &c.; is strictly temperate in his habits and well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A GENTLEMAN'S SICK NURSE; A very reliable, high-toned man, with the best testimonials, both City and elsewhere; will travel to any part; can refer to physicians and high families. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER IN store, outside; eight years' experience in a jewelry store. Call or address Joseph H. Green, No. 16 Minetta st.

SMART YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK IN THE country on a farm with small family; understands farming and the care of horses; good references. Address, No. 331 East 54th st., for two days.

USEFUL MAN.—COLORED; IS CAPABLE OF many useful things; is also a good stone mason; City or country; has good and satisfactory references; is a really desirable and profitable person to employ. Call or address the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A Protestant married man, aged thirty-five years, who can care and drive horses, milk, all kinds of gardening, mow lawn, &c.; is capable to take full charge of gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; can give eight years' City reference; strictly temperate and not afraid of work. Address Jones' livery stable, No. 119 Madison av., corner 30th st., or M. L., Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS the best of testimonials; speaks French, German, and English; is thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French and German Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, THIRTY YEARS of age, three months in this country; has lived as private waiter in France; has references; will come for small wages; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Address A. B., Mr. Jones, tailor, No. 38 West 30th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT; IS AN EXPERIENCED man; will be found willing and obliging; has the best references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 204 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT middle-aged man as waiter in a private family or to take care of an invalid gentleman; best City references. Call or address No. 124 West 18th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A LADY IN THE CITY, A PROTESTANT French or Swiss nurse, speaking English, to take entire charge of an infant; also a Protestant English or Scotch maid, one thoroughly understanding her business, as lady's maid; good references required; particulars can be heard of by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS COAT CUTTER, with abilities and experience for first-class trade, may obtain a permanent engagement, at liberal wages, by addressing J. C., Box No. 2,148 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO WRITES a good hand and is quick and correct at figures; none others need apply. Address Box No. 1,760 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY TRAVELER BY a wholesale liquor and importing house; one who has been in the trade and has a connection preferred. Apply to R. B. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL WORKER ON tin, sheet-iron &c., experienced in construction and setting of heaters, ranges &c.
BREARLEY & CO., Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with good references. Address for two days X. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; SWEDE preferred. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 505 5th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3. Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The proposed sale at the Exchange yesterday, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., under the direction of Isaac H. Bailey, Esq., Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, of the bank building, with lot, Nos. 13 and 15 Nassau street, north-west corner of Pine street, drew together a large number of investors and others, most of whom, however, were more interested in seeing what the property would bring than in bidding upon it. The premises were offered with a reservation that they might be withdrawn if the bids received did not come up to the Receiver's idea of their value, and, as a consequence, bidding was exceedingly inactive, and the property was withdrawn upon offers amounting to $190,000. It is said that the sum of $240,000 has been offered for the realty at private contract.

The following legal sales, all under foreclosure orders, were consummated by the auctioneers named:

By Wm. Kennelly, W. M. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 18 by 100.5, on East Fifty-ninth street, south side, 230 feet west of Second avenue, sold for $2,500 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $12,260. Total, $14,760. Purchaser, Herman Ringe, a party in interest.

By Richard V. Harnett, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 23.10 by 103.3, on East Twelfth street, north side, 158 feet east of Avenue C; sold for $500 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $11,835—total, $12,335; purchaser, George Derr.

By Nicholas R. Conner, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north side, 375 feet east of Sixth avenue, with one lot in rear, same size, fronting on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, 400 feet east of Sixth avenue; sold together for $10,750; purchasers, Wall & Robinson, plaintiffs in legal action.

The sale of the brown-stone-front house and lot No. 109 West Twenty-seventh street, by A. H. Muller & Son, was adjourned to March 10.

Thomas Gaffney offered at public auction a new brown-stone-front store and basement, with lot, 19.3 by 80, located on Fulton street, Brooklyn, between Utica and Rochester avenues, for which bids amounting to $6,200 were received, but no sale effected.

No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day public sales as follows are announced: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, executor's sale, under the direction of the executors of the estate of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased, of the desirable business property No. 101 Bowery, east side, 75.4 feet north of Hester street, embracing a lot 25 by 119.5, with a two-story and attic brick building thereon. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 20 by 100.5, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Stephen S. Marshall, Esq., Referee, at the New-York and Harlem Railroad Depot, Mott Haven, at 2 o'clock P. M., Supreme Court partition sale of a house, with lot 25 by 110, located on Cottage street, Mott Haven, formerly owned and occupied by Richard Crooker.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 59th st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 18x100.5..$14,760

By R. V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 12th st., n. s., 158 ft. e. of Avenue C, lot 23.10 x103.3..$12,335

By Nicholas R. Conner.

2 lots, West 138th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th av., and 1 lot, 139th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 6th av., in rear, lots each 25x99.11, sold in one parcel..$10,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 2.

Beach st., n. s., 81.1 ft. w. of West Broadway, 18.9x80	$15,000
Greenwich st., w. s., 82.5 ft. s. of Laight st., 20.10x80; Greenwich st. w. s., 61.10 ft. s. of Laight st., 20.7x80	39,000
Greene st., e. s., Nos. 28 and 30, 121 ft. s. of Grand st., 50x100	160,000
Hudson st., n. w. corner of West 12th st., 37x24.6; also lot adjoining above, on n. s., 20 ft. w. of Hudson st., 8x8.9, 1-21 part	500
Houston st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Attorney st., 25x100	17,000
King's Bridge Road, s. w. corner of Jefferson av., 55x100, West Farms	1,800
Mulberry st., No. 119, 125.7 ft. s. of Hester st., 25.1x100.7x25.5x100.7	14,750
Monroe st., s. s. 93.6x½ block	30,000
Morris st., n. w. corner of Washington av., 25.3 x109.8x25x106, Tremont	3,300
Pitt st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x75	17,500
Rivington st., s. w. corner of Orchard st., 25.2 x50	26,500
Vestry st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of West st., 23x87.6; Vestry st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of Washington st., 23x87.6	16,000
6th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Avenue C, 20x48.6	9,000
10th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Avenue D, 40x94.9	10,000
17th st., s. s., 324.10 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x92	7,000
21st st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of 3d av., 22.6x98.9	500
21st st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of 3d av., 22.6x98.9	505
26th st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x98.9	7,820
33d st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x98.9	15,000
40th st., s. s., 188 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.6x98.9	27,750
40th st., s. s., 188 ft. e. of 6th av., 37x98.9	10,000
46th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5	17,500
46th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5	17,500
48th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.5	32,500
48th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 9th av., 64x100.5	8,960
48th st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.4	24,250
49th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.5	19,000
49th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.5	39,000
49th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5	19,000
56th st., No. 35, n. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x 100.5	92,500
56th st., s. s., 153 ft. e. of 4th av., 21x100.5	27,000
64th st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Lexington av., 16x 100.5	17,500
65th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5	20,500
78th st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x102.2	12,000
113th st., No. 321 East, n. s., 240 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11	18,000
121st st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x 100.11	4,000
124th st., s. s., 179 ft. w. of 4th av., 18x100.11	18,000
128th st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 6th av., widened, 17.6x99.11	17,000
Avenue C, e. s., No. 18, above 2d st., 20x54	12,000
Madison av., e. s., 271 ft. s. w. of King's Bridge road, 50x120, West Farms; Madison av., s. e. s., 96 ft. s. w. of King's Bridgeroad, 50x83x69 x134; King's Bridge road, w. s., 16 ft. n. of Fordham av., 80x65x50x127	3,600
Willard av., n. e. corner of 1st st., 135x100x 88.10x110.2; Opdyke av., s. s., 92.8 ft. e. of 1st st., 175x100, Woodlawn Heights	2,600
2d av., No. 323, w. s., 104 ft. n. of 18th st., 26x 100	21,000
2d av., e. s., 77.5 ft. n. of 11th st., 25.10x100	27,000
3d av., w. s., 64.10 ft. s. of 49th st., 64.10x31.9 x53.3x69.9	9,500
7th av., e. s., 48.5 ft. n. of 14th st., 22.7x100	18,500
10th av., s. w. corner 46th st., 23x55	23,500
10th av., e. s., 105.2 ft. n. of 84th st., 51x100	10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

34th st., s. s., 550 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3; 21 years, per year	$1,000
88th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.8; 21 years, per year	175
88th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.8; 21 years, per year	175
88th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x100.8; 5 1-12 years, per year	3,500
7th av., No. 819, front and rear; 3 1-6 years, per year	3,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED.—AN elegant house on Murray Hill; first-class four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x65, fully and elegantly furnished; lot 25x200 feet, with large, first-class stable on the rear street; or will be rented to a first-class private family at $700 per month.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY stores, No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28x197 feet; suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light; possession prior to May if desired. Apply to
GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE NO. 26 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th av.; four-story brown-stone English-basement, 30 feet wide; lot 30 feet by half the block.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT LOW FIGURES—A FINE three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 45th st., near Lexington av., (Gifford place,) in good order; price, $23,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE.
First-class houses, Nos. 203 and 207 West 45th st., price $21,000; also Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st., price $15,500. Inquire on premises.

FIFTH AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 49TH st.—For sale, that fine lot, with the one adjoining, north-east corner 5th av. and 49th st., all excavated.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—28TH ST., FOUR STORY BROWN stone, near 5th av., west, three-story extension; also, 52d st., 5th and 6th avs. Terms easy and low.
P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

REAL ESTATE.—BUYING, SELLING, EXCHANGING, charge of estates, and collection of rents carefully managed; highest references. D. H. KING, Jr., No. 336 Pearl st., Franklin square.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 49th, 5th av., Nos. 209, 584, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs. A decided bargain.
E. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A COSY STONE HOUSE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., in West 46th st., $27,000.
A. H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, NO. 106 BROADWAY, offers, at a great sacrifice, new Philadelphia brick house on East 130th st.; high ground; house is first-class throughout; quick transit by boat.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE [illegible] No. [illegible] West 45th st.; immediate possession [illegible] Apply to A. JOURDAN, No. [illegible]

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—IN Brooklyn, the mansion and eight lots of ground, No. 1,444 Pacific st., near Brooklyn av., and within a few minutes' walk of the Atlantic and Fulton av. cars; the house has a greenhouse attached and contains all improvements; the grounds are tastefully laid out and plentifully supplied with fruit; small stable and carriage-house on the premises. For terms apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Possession immediately.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 80 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Mrs. Henshaw, situated at Orienta, Delancey Point, Township of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, having a wide frontage on Long Island Sound and the main road; one hour's ride only from Grand Central Depot, New-York, by New-Haven Railroad.

The place contains over ten acres of land, finely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees.

The buildings consist of fine mansion-house, stables, outhouses, &c.

Good bathing, boating, and fishing.

This is a very desirable place in every respect: good neighborhood, and surroundings all right.

It will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J.; three minutes from depot; very handsomely-located on high ground; lot 100 by 300; house containing fifteen rooms, gas throughout, bath, water-closet, marble basins, hot and cold water, large cellar, cemented floor, furnace for heating the entire house, stationary tubs, and complete with all modern conveniences; terms easy.

Inquire of R. C. REYNOLDS, No. 28 Pine st., New-York, Room No. 2.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A VERY pretty place for a small family; a nice cottage-house, with lot of ground 50x150 feet, fronting on a wide avenue; about ten minutes' walk from the steam-boat landing or the depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad; within thirty minutes' ride or sail of New-York. A fine view of the Bay and Staten Island. For terms, &c., apply to
WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN RHINEBECK, ON THE HUDSON, a farm of 150 acres, in good order and well located. The improvements, a substantial mansion, farm-house, barn, carriage-house, &c., adjacent to the residence of Mrs. Starr Miller; is two miles from the village, which has five churches and fine educational advantages.

For particulars inquire of
SPENCER H. SMITH,
No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON HIGHLAND av., corner James st., Sing Sing, a large double residence, three stories, sixteen rooms, and all modern improvements, with plot of a half acre; stable, carriage-house, abundance of fruit and splendid river view of twenty miles; is free from incumbrance, and will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for City property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 10, or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or Brooklyn property—Nine acres, two young orchards of finest fruit, choice ornamental planting, modern cottage and stable, on the south shore of Staten Island, with valuable water front and water right, boating, bathing, and fishing; one and a quarter hours from the City; retired location, good neighborhood, unsurpassed view; price, $20,000. Call on or address for printed description HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st. New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT PIERMONT, within ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house, with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, N. Y., a delightfully-located frame cottage, furnished, with four acres of ground, including out-buildings and gardener's house, an extensive view over Long Island Sound, together with boating, bathing, and fishing; also, unfurnished frame cottage at Milton. Apply to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, or to S. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

A COUNTRY HOME, THREE AND ONE-HALF acres, one hour by rail, ten minutes' drive; large house, sixteen rooms; stable, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) laundry, large shade and fruit trees, large garden, beautiful lawn, good well and spring water; on a very public road; more land if desired; price $8,000. Address Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—One hour from New-York, an elegant stone mansion and about thirty acres of elegantly-kept grounds, and all told—including near and remote views of land and water—unsurpassed; within 100 miles of the City; price $100,000, with early possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STAMFORD, CONN., STRAWBURY HILL. —For sale, a very desirable place, with fine dwelling and outbuilding, and four acres tastefully laid out; the house now occupied by the owner; is roomy and convenient, and can be had at an early day; about ten minutes' walk from depot; price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW, N. J.— Two well-located very nice frame houses; over two lots of ground each; twenty-five minutes from Chambers and 23d sts.; five from depot; commutation about $1 per week; about $3,500 and $4,000; terms easy. Photograph with owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 A. M. and evenings.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUILDING WITH FOUR acres of land suitable for a seminary or Summer hotel, one-quarter of a mile from the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, near Cobleskill, N. Y.
Apply to A. M., Schenectady, N. Y.,
Post Office Box No. 581.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE pleasantly located with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy.
D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

NINE ACRES OF LAND, WITH FINE DWELLing, containing seventeen rooms, in Westchester County, two miles from Mamaroneck Depot; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for lots above 110th st., between 4th and 8th avs. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST COUNTRY seats on the west bank of the Hudson River, all improved and in perfect order; quarter mile river front, dock, &c.; a west side dwelling-house would be taken in exchange. Apply before 9:30 A. M., or after 4 P. M., at No. 20 West 45th st.

$7,000.—FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., French-roof house, eleven rooms, bay window, marble mantels; large lot. Inquire of H. P. WHETMORE, No. 202 Broad st., Elizabeth, or address Home, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH, a $25,000 house at Elizabeth, N. J.; location unsurpassed; five minutes from depot; house contains all modern conveniences. Address OWNER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FACTORY CONsisting of two large buildings, with an abundance of fresh water, suitable for a hat or other light manufactory, within a short distance from the City. Inquire of J. ALBERT WILSON, No. 79 Cedar st.

VIRGINIA FARMS, FOR SALE OR EXchange.—Rose Mount, 260 acres; Hoam, 432 acres; good buildings, orchards. A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—FOR PROPERTY TO rent or for sale apply to D. W. LAMON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 JAY ST., CORNER Worth, five stories, first-class, occupied by United Confectioners' Association, between Washington and West sts. Apply to W. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 18 East 22d st., or No. 52 Wall st.

SALES-ROOMS, LOFTS, STUDIOS, AND offices in the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., (Union square,) to rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DESIRABLE PROPerty, No. 12 West 23d st., about 34 feet wide, 100 feet from 5th av., with lot through to 22d st., with stable. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

DESIRABLE OFFICE TO LET, WITH OR without basement, on ground floor of No. 16 South st., near Produce Exchange; also two fine rooms on third floor, and a splendid loft 60x21 feet. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 6 FLETCHER ST.; admirably adapted to the leaf tobacco business, having a fine, high, dry cellar. Apply to JOHN D. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 33 Wall st. from 1st May next. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET,
AT REDUCED RENTS,
WITH HEAT BY STEAM.
SPACIOUS BANKING-ROOMS and SUITES OF OFFICES with elevator, in the
NEW FIRE-PROOF UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 William st., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
or
C. GOBERT,
Office No. 4, second floor,
No. 50 WALL ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE Stock Exchange, basement No. 3 Nassau st.; offices on second floor of No. 14 Wall st., and on fourth floor of Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LEASE.

The five-story extra-wide building No. 341 Broadway, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor, Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

NOS. 12, 14, AND 16 JOHN ST.—OFFICES, separate or connected, to let in this building, suitable for jewelers, watch importers, &c.
Inquire of W. VENVILL,
Room No. 9, on premises.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET—HEATED BY STEAM; WITH ELEVATOR, &c., AT NO. 24 PARK PLACE AND NO. 19 BARCLAY ST.; SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, INSURANCE, LAWYERS, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

TO LET.—TWO NICE OFFICES IN THIS BUILDing suitable for Jewelers. Inquire in the Bank.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light subcellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—STORAGE STORES, Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry.
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—A FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER AND heaters, 50x60 feet, four stories, light from three sides; No. 545 West 21st st. Inquire at No. 361 3d av. FR. KOEHLER.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE; FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

DESK ROOM TO LET IN A NICE OFFICE. INquire of A. P. SMITH, 37 Park Row, Room No. 25.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Country residence in fine order, well furnished; has gas, furnace, range, hot and cold water, brick laundry, set tubs, &c.; full two story and attic, fine basement and kitchen, about three and one-half acres of ground, splendid fruit, shaded lawn, &c.; very healthy, pleasant, and only five minutes' walk from the depot, or ten minutes from the steam-boat dock, commanding fine view of Sound, river, village, and railroad; gentle family horse, with carriage and cart; poultry, henery, sheds, &c., all in excellent order; the above property is situated in South Norwalk, Conn., and will be let for the season, or longer if desired.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or A. J. NUTTING, at Carhart, Whitford & Co.'s, corner Canal and Broadway, New-York, or L. H. MOORE, on the premises.

TO LET—LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A DEsirable residence in West Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) on high ground, eight minutes' walk from Melrose Station; house large and convenient; on first floor large double parlor, library, sitting and dining room, butler's pantry, store-room, and closets; seven bedrooms, bath-room, and water-closets on second floor; four finished rooms in attic, good cellars, two kitchens, stationary wash-tubs, range, &c. The grounds are well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, &c. A good stable and carriage-house. Terms $100 per month. Possession immediately. Inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 14 John st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN NEWTOWN VILLAGE, Long Island, a house suitable for a boarding-house; rent, $750; also a commodious house, beautifully situated on Clermont terrace; rent, $800; both within two minutes of railroad depots, and less than one hour from any part of New-York via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, Flushing and North-side Railroad, and Flushing (Long Island) Railroad. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE TO FIVE YEARS, AN ELEgant mansion on the west shore of the Hudson, with thirty or forty acres of land, tastefully laid out; about twenty miles from the City with frequent communication by rail. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., Branch Office No. 33 East 17th st., (Union square.)

To Let at Long Branch.

Two cottages, furnished complete, with stables, &c.
IN PRIME ORDER.
For particulars inquire of
HOMER FRANKLIN & CO., No. 539 5th av.

TO RENT—STAMFORD, CONN., A COTTAGE handsomely furnished, containing sixteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; stable and garden; on high ground, overlooking the Sound. For further particulars call on or address B. WILLIAMS, No. 73 Madison av.

TO RENT—NEAR ENGLEWOOD—A PLEASant cottage house of fourteen rooms, (fully furnished,) with stable, horses, carriages, Alderney cow, poultry, &c., &c. Will be rented for the season, or year, at a low rate to a desirable tenant. Address Box No. 5,451 Post Office, New-York.

$2,250.—TO LET, NO. 6 EAST 86TH ST., four story brown stone; all modern improvements; house commands a fine view of the Central Park, with Madison avenue cars from the corner. For permits, apply to
E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH-stoop brick house, Philadelphia front, brown-stone stoop and trimmings; all improvements; thirty-five minutes from ferry. Apply on premises, Margaretta st., second house last from Broadway, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; good neighborhood; immediate possession if desired. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, MURRAY HILL, East 37th st.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x98.9; to a strictly private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

YONKERS.—SIXTEEN HOUSES TO RENT. IF you want a house cheap, from $300 to $1,500 per year, or to purchase, apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—BROWN-stone front house to let furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box No. 1,339 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BLOCK OF brown-stone houses on the east side, with an equity of $200,000 to $300,000, for which I will pay one-half in State bonds and the balance in suburban property near depot on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, within an hour of City. A. G. DARWIN, No. 10 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
AT THE FOOT OF
34th st., on the North River,
AT AUCTION TO-MORROW,
By Wood, Brady & Todd, Auctioneers.

Four lots on the south-east corner of 34th st. and 12th av., directly opposite the Manhattan Market, 100 x100 feet; also, four lots on the south-west corner 34th st. and 12th av., with all the rights to the water-front on the North River at the foot of 34th st. This valuable leasehold has 21 years to run, with renewal of 21 years. Maps and particulars of
WOOD, BRADY & TODD, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 243 EAST 13TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the Executors of Peter F. Randolph, deceased.

EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—The very desirable four-story basement and subcellar high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 243 East 13th st., north side, 157.6 feet west of 2d av. Dwelling is 25x55 feet, with party-walls, good order, and contains all conveniences. Lot 103.3 feet. $10,000 now on bond and mortgage, which can remain. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

AUCTION SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 26 West 49th st., Supreme Court order, by E. C. Camp, March 9; Columbia College lease; ground rent $330.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
34
MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF
ANDREW CARRIGAN,
(DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting
THE RIVERSIDE PARK
AND
HUDSON RIVER,
and commanding a magnificent view of both.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF JOHN B. STEVENS, ESQ.

VALUABLE AND IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE FIRST WARD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of John B. Stevens and others, Trustees, the following desirable stores:

PEARL ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 120 Pearl st., near Old slip.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 84 Water st., directly in rear of the above. The two buildings will be sold together, (running through from street to street,) having separate fronts and entrances on each street; size 24.2x128.8.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick store, No. 83, 24.2x80.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 84, 24.2x 85.1.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 83, 24.1x 96.2.

SOUTH ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 43, 24.1x 98.9.

EAST RIVER.—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said lot on South st. to the bulk-head on the East River, opposite lot No. 43 South st.; front on bulk-head, 20 feet ½ inch.

Title perfect; terms liberal.

For maps and particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
No. 77 Cedar st.
Or to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL WITHOUT REserve, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, March 5, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the following valuable improved and unimproved property to close an estate, by order of heirs:

Nos. 124, 126 and 128 Ryerson st., between Park and Myrtle avs., three two-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with modern improvements; size of houses, 20x36, lot 20x100. Must be sold.

ALSO,

Nos. 123 and 124 3d av., (late Powers st.,) west side, 20 feet south of Wyckoff st., two three-story brick stores.

Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson av., north-east corner of Sands st., two three-story brick houses; corner now used as a hotel; rents well; one of the best stands for business in the city.

Also, following splendid lots:

Fulton av., two full lots on south side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av.

Herkimer st., three full lots on north side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av., and in rear of above.

Terms very easy on all of above property. Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

IMPORTANT SALE.
The importation of
Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co.,
successors to
GOUPIL & CO.

A superb collection of
WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS and
OIL PAINTINGS,
to be peremptorily sold at auction,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 5 AND 6,
AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.
Now on exhibition.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

Splendid Furniture
AT AUCTION.
TRUSTEES' SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 10:30 o'clock, by order of JOHN B. STEVENS, Esq., and others, Trustees, at No. 8 West 16th st., the whole of the costly furniture contained in said mansion, embracing Turkish, medallion, Axminster, Wilton, Persian, velvet, English Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, costly mantel and pier mirrors, superb ormolu and gold-gilt epergne, Paris clocks, chandeliers, candelabras, fruit-stands, grand Steinway rosewood piano, and one square piano, billiard table, (Phelan's make,) brocatelle and silk damask window-curtains, French and gilt and rosewood sofas, lounges, chairs, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, tables and bedsteads, best of hair-mattresses, feather-beds and pillows, &c., costly glass-ware, a large assortment of copper utensils, and the usual variety of kitchen utensils. Catalogues at No. 35 Pine st.

ART SALE.

AT NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,
opposite the Post Office.

Second day's sale.

The superb collection of European and American oil-paintings which have been on exhibition at my gallery for several days will be sold by auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 4, commencing at 12 o'clock.

Every picture is fresh and valuable, fully guaranteed, and has not been either copied or chromoed.
ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 4, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Kossack; can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River; 900 cases Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Adriatic, on White Star Dock; 400 kegs Almeria Grapes, M. Huelin brand; 20 cases Chestnuts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADAMANTINE CANDLE FACTORY FOR sale, situate on lot 140 feet square, corner Hamilton and 23d sts., with a full complement of hydraulic presses, molds, stills, &c., &c. The business has been uniformly profitable for many years, and an opportunity for investment well worthy the attention of business men and capitalists. Apply to
C. H. GRANT & CO.,
No. 143 South Front st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH fifty rooms, with lease of three years from May 1, 1874, on Broadway, Albany, N. Y., one door below the Delavan House, and running through to new depot of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. For particulars and a diagram of same inquire of Mrs. SARAH DONCASTER, No. 201 Chambers st., New-York City.

BEST PART OF 6TH AV.—A FIRST-CLASS stationery (five years' established) trade; is easily conducted and profitable; price, $3,000. Apply at MITCHELL'S, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE.—A NEWS AND STATIONERY DEPOT, doing a good business, with route, will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 75 Carmine st., in the cigar store.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership under the firm name of E. O. & O. C. READ has expired by limitation.
E. O. & O. C. READ.
The business will be continued by the undersigned.
E. O. READ, No. 41 Wall st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HAZARD & MONTAGUE, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in Stock and Gold Privileges, at No. 6 Broad st.
SPENCER H. HAZARD,
WM. L. MONTAGUE.
NEW-YORK, March, 2, 1874.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators removed. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY'S PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE.— Pony warranted, 13½ hands high, seven years old; fine mane and tail, sound and kind, free from vice or trick; will stand by steam cars; is safe and kind for the most timid lady. Also, top phaeton and harness, by best City makers. Will sell cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM MAY 1 NEXT—A private stable, between 34th and 45th sts., and 3d and 7th avs. Address, with terms and particulars, STABLE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGE (BREWSTER build) in perfect order; also bay carriage horse, (mate dead,) sixteen hands. Apply at 182 East 70th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 46th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, a handsomely-furnished third-story front room; large closets attached; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, large, sunny front room and communicating bedroom on second floor; also, other rooms; terms moderate; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give, at reasonable terms to reliable people, two bedrooms, parlor, and private table till May 1. No. 14 East 31st st., near 5th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished large front room, third floor front; also, two single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class house and table; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—ALCOVE ROOM, THIRD floor, (corner;) very pleasant; first-class board; also hall room for gentlemen. No. 200 West 23d st.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,

Between Madison and 5th avs., one whole parlor floor, with or without private table; also, two rooms on second floor; table d'hote.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.

A suite of front rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra width; superior location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO LET FRONT rooms on second or third floor, (newly furnished,) with board; terms moderate; house new, brown stone, occupied by owner. No. 330 West 46th st.

HANDSOME PARLOR BEDROOM TO RENT by the year to a gentleman, with breakfast of full board; family small and quiet, without children; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, on 28th st., near 5th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. References, former boarders.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, handsomely furnished; also, single room on fourth floor, with first-class table, at No. 7 West 29th st.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 253.—TO let, with board, two small rooms, suitable for single gentlemen; reference required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, in choice locations. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH board, to rent, or rooms on parlor floor, suitable for a doctor's office.

NO. 101 WEST 22D ST.

A furnished floor to let for housekeeping; also, single rooms with or without board.

5TH AV., NO. 288.

Two extra large and handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, without board; private family.

A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, WITH first-class board; also other rooms. No. 160 West 40th st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, AT NO. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board; location between 24th st. and 50th st., and 4th and 7th avs. Address X., No. 1,153 Broadway, stating accommodations and terms. Private family preferred.

BOARD WANTED—IN ORANGE OR MONTclair, N. J., for a lady and gentleman; two good-sized rooms required. Address, giving particulars, J. A. M., Box No 123 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

Spring opening.
Wednesday and Thursday,
March 4 and 5,
AT KINZEY'S.

French Pattern Bonnets.
English and French Chip.
Bonnets and Round Hats.
New shapes in Frames.
Finest stock of French Flowers in the City.
Spring opening of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Spring opening of Fans.
Spring opening of Ribbons and Sashes.
Laces and Lace Goods.
Vienna and Paris Fancy Goods opening.
Swiss Carvings.
Spring opening of Beaded Trimmings.
Fine assortment ladies' Underwear opening.
Opening 200 new patterns in Hamburgs.
Opening a line of Black Silks, from 50c. up.

Grand opening.
Spring Goods.
Bonnets.
Flowers.
Ribbons.
Silks.
Trimmings.
Ornaments.
Laces.
All are invited
to call and look
at the new
Spring Goods.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, corner 9th st.,
corner below Stewart's.

R. BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
has an attractive stock of
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BANDS, &c.,
all new and cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

DOG-FIGHT ON CENTRAL AV.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will pay a reward of $100 for testimony that will cause the conviction of the principals engaged in a dog-fight in a stable on Central av. on the evening of the 2d inst. Apply at the head-quarters of the society, 4th av., corner of 22d st.
HENRY BERGH, President.

GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, NO. 184 Orchard st., Portman square, London, England, under the patronage of the nobility, clergy, and gentry.—Miss COGHLAN continues to recommend superior and efficient English and foreign governesses, companions, and chaperones, on application to her, either personally or by letter, free of charge. Schools recommended and transferred in England and abroad.

HOLDERS OF LIFE POLICIES WHO ARE awaiting the blessings promised by the Chamber of Life Insurance, and those demanding payment of death claims or surrender values, are requested to communicate with the Editor of THE AGE, No. 150 Broadway, New-York.
THE AGE (extra) sent gratis.

A POSITION AS PUBLISHER OR BUSINESS MANager, wanted upon a New-York daily or weekly newspaper, by a gentleman of capacity and experience. Address H., Tobacco-leaf Office, No. 142 Fulton st.

KERBY & ENDEAN, PUBLISHERS, NEWSPAper and advertisement agents for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford st., London, England. Contracts taken.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 32 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

STAMMERING.—DR. WHITE'S UNITED STATES Stammering Institute, No. 417 4th av., New-York; best references. No pay until cured. Send for Circular.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

LAST SIX PERFORMANCES
of Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK	as	Alfred Evelyn
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM	as	Benjamin Stout, M. P.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	Mr. Graves
Mr. W. R. FLOYD	as	Sir Frederick Blount
Mr. J. B. POLK	as	Capt. Dudley Smooth
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	Sir John Vesey
Mr. W. J. FERGUSON	as	Lord Glossmore
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	Mr. Sharpe
Mr. T. E. MILLS	as	The Old Member
Mr. W. J. LEONARD	as	Tabouret
Mr. C. E. EDWIN	as	Grab
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	Clara Douglas
Mme. PONISI	as	Lady Franklin
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE	as	Georgina Vesey

SATURDAY NEXT—LAST MONEY MATINEE.

Mr. Wallack is happy to announce that Mr. JOHN GILBERT, having entirely recovered from a long and severe illness, will reappear on SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, in one of his most popular characters. THE COMEDY SERIES, now in its nineteenth week, will be continued by the production of Coleman's fine play, THE HEIR AT LAW, on the occasion of Mr. Gilbert's reappearance.

BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MME. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
who will appear during the week in some of her
GRANDEST PERSONATIONS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4,
MARIE STUART.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
MEDEA.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 6,
DEBORAH.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
THREE ACTS OF MARY STUART,
and the petite comedy in one act entitled,
COME HERE.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
Shakespeare's great Tragedy of Macbeth.
LADY MACBETH..........Mme. JANAUSCHEK
In active preparation Shakespeare's Grand Play of
HENRY VIII.
QUEEN KATHARINE..........Mme. JANAUSCHEK
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
DION BOUCICAULT WILL APPEAR.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK,
88th to 95th
PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, AT 1:30,
FOURTEENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

OLYMPIC.
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
Open 7; curtain 7:45.
NEW ERA IN FAMILY AMUSEMENTS.
FINEST AND LARGEST VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.
ALL NATIONS UNDER CONTRIBUTION
To furnish the most appalling, wonderful, quaint, curious, emotional, beautiful, amusing, and artistic exhibition of human skill and art ever attempted in any country. Entire change of programme weekly.
THIS WEEK THE BERGER FAMILY.
The most delightful, musical, and Protean wonders of the age, with fifty new specialty artists, all planets in the dramatic firmament.
EVERY EVENING, AND
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, balcony and orchestra, $1.

COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Open 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.
THE BEAUTIFUL ILLUSION OF
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The renowned
PRAEGER FAMILY
will present in the Lectorium their unique musical novelties on the metophone, zither, and mandolin, with Swiss warblings, cat duets, &c.
ADMISSION, $1; NO EXTRAS.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.
AFRICAN FLUTE-PLAYER.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS' MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 7, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FOURTH GRAND MATINEE.
Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, Basso.
Mr. LOUIS LUEBECK, Solo Violoncello.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission tickets, ONE DOLLAR EACH; reserved seats, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
The sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Box-office of Steinway Hall, and at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT,
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 5.

Mrs. Louise Brown,	Emma A. Hamlin,
Mary A. Simms,	Mrs. L. Miller,
Lucy Jewett,	Anna E. Comes,
G. G. Rockwood,	Geo. W. Brown,
C. B. Vaill,	F. Preston,
L. Miller,	L. L. Danforth,
E. M. Comes,	David Simms,

are among those who will take part.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
CARL FLORENTINE, Baritone.
A. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
Tickets and reserved seats can be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Gordon's, No. 13 East 14th st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LEATHERSTOCKING.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
LEATHERSTOCKING; LEATHERSTOCKING;
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
STAR COMBINATION CAST,
PICTURESQUE SCENERY,
THRILLING HISTORICAL TABLEAUS.
Last Matinée SATURDAY at 1:30.
MONDAY, March 9, Mr. FRANK MAYO in the great American Idyll, DAVY CROCKETT.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
IN GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1874.
DIE HUGUENOTTEN.
FRIDAY EVENING—FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY EVENING—By general request, DON JUAN.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
MARCH 3. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STUTTGART, WURTEMBURG, GERMANY.

At this institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desire to qualify themselves either for the vocation of an artist or that of a teacher, and to acquire a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, and violoncello; also in the theory and composition of music. As a proof of the qualifications of the establishment, we beg to mention that the famous pianist, Miss Mehlig, received her entire accomplishments at the above institute. Terms for the usual number of instructions—Departments for female scholars, $51, gold; for males, $56, gold, per annum.

The reception examination for the Summer season (commencing April 16) opens on the 11th April. Reference: Carl Heuser, successor to Jul. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, New-York.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONSERVATORY,
STUTTGART, February, 1874.
Prof. Dr. FAISST, Prof. Dr. SCHOLL.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y. —A family school for boys. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKINGHAM, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
BEGINS AT 8.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats [illegible] extra. Family circle, 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30.
Mr. G. L. FOX..........Acting Manager
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

1. The screaming burletta, HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS, with Mr. FOX as Twis, Hercules, Ajax, the Dying Gladiator, Venus, and Atlas.
2. The matchless WILSON BROTHERS act, [illegible]
3. MARTENS FAMILY'S sweet Tyrolean ballads.
4. World's Champion Skaters, GOODRICH and CURTIS.
5. Prof. J. L. DAVIS' school of trained dogs, in their marvel doings.
6. Charming descriptive ballet, arranged by Mons. GROSSI, maestro, introducing the RIGL SISTERS, and a grand corps, and entitled FAIRY HOMES.
7. The WILSON BROTHERS' PYRAMID SOMERSAULTS.
8. The MARTENS' celebrated CAT DUET.
9. This superb entertainment crowned and terminated by Mr. FOX'S irresistably comic pantomime, LES DEUX FUGITIFS.

JACQUES STROP..........Mr. G. L. FOX
Robert Macaire..........Mr. C. K. FOX

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:35.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
CHARITY!!!
GILBERT'S GREAT LONDON COMEDY.

Dr. ATHELNEY	Mr. CHARLES FISHER
TED ATHELNEY	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. SMAILEY	Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
FRED. SMAILEY	Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Mr. FITZ-PARTINGTON	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. SKINNER	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
T. S. BUTLER	Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
The Footman	Mr. W. BEEKMAN
Mrs. VANBRUGH	Miss ADA DYAS
EVE	Miss SARA JEWETT
RUTH TREDGETT	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline	Miss GRISWOLD

Act I.—A BRAND FROM THE BURNING!!
Act II.—CAIUS SMAILIUS SMILES ON HIS DESCENDENT!!
Act III.—HUNTED DOWN!!
Act IV.—THE TRAMP AND HER PROTECTRESS ARE QUITS.

A "CHARITY" MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. SHORTLY
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.
ALEXANDER DUMAS' FAMOUS PARIS COMEDY.

ACADEMY. AIDA—TO-NIGHT.
Fifth (5th) Subscription Night of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
AIDA, AIDA, AIDA.
With its gorgeous mise en scène, colossal chorus, orchestral effects, new dresses, properties, new scenery, and with its brilliant cast,
TORRIANI, CARY, CAMPANINI,
DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock,
IL TROVATORE..........NILSSON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........LEONORA
CARY, CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE.
SATURDAY NEXT, March 7, at 1:30 P. M.,
FIRST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, (of this season)
MIGNON—NILSSON.
MONDAY NEXT, March 9, at 8 P. M.,
LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.
Admission, $2. Reserved seats $1 and $2 (according to location) extra. Boxes, $16 and $20. Family Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Family Circle, $1.50.
Seats at Academy; also Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114 Broadway.
M. VICTOR MAUREL'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
in which
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, Mlle. TORRIANI, CAPOUL, SCOLARA, BOY, &c.,
will appear in a Grand Concert and in acts of different Operas, on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock,
assisted by
M. WIENIAWSKI.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
The management announce with pleasure an arrangement with
MME. ILMA DI MURSKA
and her celebrated Italian Opera Company for
THREE PERFORMANCES AT POPULAR PRICES
previous to their departure for the West.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 5,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 7, at 1:30 P. M.
THURSDAY, March 5,
MME. ILMA DI MURSKA
AND
SIGNOR VIZZANI,
in
Donizetti's favorite opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. DI MURSKA..........as..........LUCIA
Signor VIZZANI..........as..........EDGARDO
Signor MARI, REYNA, and others.
Musical director..........MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY, March 6,
first appearance of
MLLE. E. SOKEL.
FAUST.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAREWELL
MURSKA MATINEE.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Reserved seats for sale at the Lyceum Theatre, at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MLLE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
The management have the honor to announce that the FAREWELL NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE, prior to her departure for California and Europe, will commence at the above theatre under the direction of C. A. Chizzola, on
MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874,
and continue two weeks, when the musical and comical Parisian sensation,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
will be reproduced by the celebrated artists who appeared, with such unequivocal success, in its earlier representations.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra, New Scenery, &c.
Musical Conductor..........Mons. C. VON OEHLE
General admission, $1; orchestra sofas, $2; orchestra stalls, $1 50; balcony fauteuil, $2; dress circle, $1; second balcony, 75c.; gallery, 50c. Sale of seats begins Thursday, March 5, at 9 A. M., at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Lyceum Theatre.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
It is respectfully announced that
MISS E. DARLING
(Pupil of Miss Fanny Morant)
Will have the honor of making her debut on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, next, March 4,
in aid of the Helping Hand, of Rev. George H. Hepworth's church, as
JULIANA,
In Tobin's exquisite comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
Other characters by Mr. C. Wheatleigh, C. Leclercq, G. Beck, Sol Smith, Allerton, Loveday, Ilberts, and Regan, Miss Stella Congdon and Miss Phillis Glover, (by the kind permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.)
Box-office now open.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ALICE HARRISON.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The dashing young comedienne, Miss ALICE HARRISON, in her protean drama of the BOY DETECTIVE.	The celebrated native artist, Mr. J. Z. LITTLE, in his own drama, SANTIAGO AVENGER.

All the specialties. Both DAY and NIGHT.
MONDAY next, BERTHA, the Sewing-machine Girl.

NOTICE.
THE ENGLISH GLEE CLUB.

Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Miss Louise Finch, contralto; Messrs. Bush, Beckett, Rockwood, and Aiken, and Mr. Florio, accompanist, will give an evening of English Glees at De Garmo's Hall, 5th av., corner of 14th st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1 50 each; may be had at Rockwood's, No. 839 Broadway, or of any of the vocalists.

CHARITY.

The Grand Charity Concert by the Chicago Concert Troupe, assisted by Mme. ADELAIDE MOTT, of Boston, who have volunteered their services gratuitously for the benefit of the Morning Star Mission, will take place THIS EVENING, March 4, at the church in 28th st., near Broadway. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Tiffany & Co.'s and at Caswell & Hazard's drug store.

THE PILGRIM.—ADULTS FREE; PERSONS under eighteen years of age, 15 cents; Sundays and every night. Matinée, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. Bain Hall, Great Jones st. Collection taken; family resort.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.— The Fourteenth Annual Commencement will take place at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 5. All are invited.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.

The second lecture in the course on "GREAT LEADERS AND TEACHERS IN THE CHURCH" will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 4:30 o'clock. Subject—ST. AMBROSE AND THEODOSIUS; PRUSSIA AND PIUS IX.

DISCIPLES COURSE OF LECTURES.
"ANCIENT ORIENTAL MONARCHIES,"
by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, at the CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28th st. and Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the door.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.
JOHN WILEY & SON,
No. 15 Astor place, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE. Containing demonstrations of the errors of Geometers in finding the Approximations in Use; and including [illegible] Polar Magnetism and Non-Existence of [illegible] Forces in Nature. By JOHN A. PARKER.
"This Work demonstrates the exact distance between the Earth and the Sun, in advance of [illegible] [illegible] Transit of Venus [illegible]"
1 vol. 8vo, cloth, [illegible]
Copies will be mailed and prepaid on receipt of the price.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

TOWN TOPICS.

THE EXPLOSION IN BROADWAY.

ONDITION OF THE THREE PERSONS INJURED—WHAT THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMBUSTIBLES SAYS.

The explosion of parlor artillery at No. 900 roadway continued to excite considerable attention esterday, and any particulars of the origin of the fair were eagerly looked for. The scene of the occurrence was visited by thousands of persons anxus to satisfy themselves by a personal inspection the nature and extent of the exlosion. Early in the day what remained of the ock of Mr. Gere was removed, and a high wooden nce was erected in front of the building. The winows in the basement and on the first and second oors were broken, and in some instances portions of ie sashes had been torn out. The windows of a oistway on the Twentieth street side of the buildg have been demolished from the basement up to ie fifth floor. The sidewalk on Twentieth street as covered with minute particles of glass, and a rge pile of fragments of the plate-glass windows as gradually being carried away by the relicekers. A window in the store of Messrs. E. lanchard & Co., 200 feet distant, was broken y the force of the explosion, while no amage was done to the drug store of . T. Hurlbert, in the adjoining building. he two ladies so seriously injured by the explosion re Mrs. J. N. Ewell, of No. 23 East Forty-fourth treet, a daughter of H. V. Stout, and her cousin, liss Mary Graham, aged thirteen, a daughter of lalcolm Graham, and at present on a visit with the amily of Mr. Dunn, at No. 23 West Thirtieth street. he ladies were passing the store of the Parlor Arllery Company and were attracted by the placard isplayed in the window, which they turned to read, Irs. Ewell remarking that the miniature mortar rould make a pretty toy for one of her children. lefore they had time to read the first line of the bill he explosion occurred, and they were violently hrown to the ground, amid a shower of broken lass and fragments of splinters. Mrs. Ewell's face nd head is one mass of lacerations and burns. To less than fifty flesh wounds, ranging from ne-eighth of an inch to two inches in length, iave been inflicted on various portions of her head, ieck and face. Her face is severely scorched, and ier eyelashes, eyebrows, and front hair have been iurnt off. The color of her face, which is crimson, rould seem to imply that the burns were not caused iy powder, but rather by some other explosive subtance. The lady's joints have been severely strained, and one entire side is very much injured, the houlder and wrist being severely bruised. Her iervous system also, as might have been expected, ias been very much shaken. Mrs. Ewell's seal-skin acque and silk dress which she had on at the time f the occurrence were litterally torn to shreds by the orce of the explosion. Notwithstanding the extent f the injuries sustained by the lady, she is doing vell, and her physicians do not anticipate any fatal esults. It is certain, however, that Mrs. Ewell's ace will be scarred and disfigured for life, and the nly wonder is that she went through so terrible an rdeal without losing her life.

Miss Mary Graham, Mrs. Ewell's cousin, has also ustained very severe, though fortunately not fatal, njuries. She has received about forty cuts on the ace, neck, and head, many of them penetrating to he bone. Her forehead particularly has been badly acerated, but more fortunate than Mrs. Ewell, she eceived no burns. After the pieces of glass and fragments of timber had been extracted, Miss Graham's wounds were dressed, and she is now doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Her face is fearfully swollen and her eyes entirely closed, but the surgeons in attendance are of opinion that her sight has not been injured. Miss Graham's face, also, will undoubtedly be badly disfigured, but no fatal results are feared.

Charles Newton, the agent of the Parlor Artillery Company, still lies in a precarious condition at Bellevue Hospital, and no person except his wife, Superintendent Gildersleve, of the Bureau of Combustibles, and a few personal friends were yesterday allowed to see him. The surgeons have extracted fragments of broken glass, timber, and brass from almost all parts of his body, and have done everything in their power to alleviate his sufferings. Newton's wife stated that she had always allowed her children to play with the mortars without the slightest alarm, the manufacturers of the toy having informed her husband that they were perfectly harmless.

When questioned by Superintendent Gildersleve as to the origin of the explosion, and whether he was handling one of the boxes of fulminating caps at the time, Newton stated that he had not the faintest idea of the origin of the occurrence, having been entirely unconscious until picked up. Neither could he advance any theory whatever as to how the unfortunate affair occurred. His stock at the time of the explosion consisted, he said, of 300 mortars and 750 boxes of wafers or caps, fifty being contained in each box. He emphatically denies that the caps contained nitro-glycerine, and said that he had always considered them perfectly harmless. Superintendent Gildersleve is also of opinion that the caps contained no nitro-glycerine, but were composed of nitrate of silver, dissolved in nitric acid and alcohol, and might also possibly have contained a quantity of nitrate of potassium. The same composition could be obtained by dissolving nitrate of potassium in acids and combining it with phosphorus. The mortar, he says, is not at all a new one, having been on sale as a Fourth of July toy for many years, and never having, to his knowledge, caused any accident.

The Superintendent says that neither Newton or the "Parlor Artillery Company" had obtained a permit from his bureau for the manufacture, sale, or storage of the mortars. Not a single permit specifying this particular kind of fire-work has been issued, but, for what he knows, they may have been manufactured and sold under some one of the yearly permits issued to large wholesale manufacturers. He was not aware that they were on sale at the Broadway store, nor can he of his own knowledge state whether they are now being manufactured in any part of the City. The Superintendent commences his investigation into the occurrence to-day, when it is to be hoped some light will be thrown on the origin of this mysterious explosion, and the parties, if any, who have been to blame in the matter.

The manufacture and sale of these mortars without a permit from the Bureau of Combustibles is a direct violation of chapter 742 of the laws of 1871, regulating the sale and manufacturing of combustibles, and is punishable by a fine of $50 for each offense. Until the investigation of the Superintendent shall have been concluded, it cannot be known definitely whether the manufacture, storage, and sale of the mortar has been carried on under any of the permits issued for the manufacture of general fire-works. The position of the Parlor Artillery Company in the matter will best be explained by the following:

PARLOR ARTILLERY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the account of the explosion in Broadway, in THE TIMES of this morning, it is stated "that the Parlor Artillery Company, of which George W. Walker is President, also have an establishment at No. 181 Broadway, where it is said that immense quantities of the fulminating caps are stored." While Mr. George W. Walker, of No. 181 Broadway, is the President of the company, there is no part of that establishment occupied by this company, nor any material stored there. The "fulminating caps" have been in use in this City for many years, and are considered in themselves perfectly harmless. The store corner of Twentieth street, was occupied by Mr. Newton as a dealer in the toys, and he did not in any way represent the company. That the explosion was the result of either great carelessness or design will be apparent when the official investigation is held. Respectfully,

D. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

The Female Parasol and Umbrella Makers Union held a special meeting at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, last night, to take into consideration the strike of the women employed by one of the principal umbrella manufacturing firms on Broadway, inaugurated on Monday, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. The union is composed of about 500 members, which is only one-half the number of female operatives employed in this branch of manufacture. The meeting was a private one. It transpired, however, that in the absence of Ex-Coroner Young, who is the President of the union, no decisive action was taken. The question to be decided appeared to be, whether the female operatives in the employ of the other umbrella manufacturing firms shall follow the example of Bamberger's operatives, to regain the wages as they were before the financial troubles last Fall. The firm of Bamberger has made no efforts to effect a compromise with the striking employes, and they intend to engage new hands to replace the strikers. About a dozen new hands were taken in yesterday, but the striking girls are constantly watching the place to persuade applicants not to accept work from that firm. A number of cap-makers held a meeting in Orchard street yesterday. They were the employes of one or two firms, who are again on strike, this time because some firms would not discharge certain men who do not belong to the union, and who did not participate in the recent strike.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society was held at the rooms of the society, No. 35 Beaver street, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by the President, Mr. Charles Bellows. The attendance was full, and considerable business was transacted. The report of the Special Committee to suggest amendments to the by-laws, and present the same at the next annual meeting, was approved. The preparatory report of the Treasurer for the year showed that the receipts of the society had been $8,078; expenditures, $7,138 11; cash in Bank of America, $939 89. Mr. Thomas McMullen was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy in the council caused by the death of Mr. D. A. Scrymser. The resignation of Mr. Philip Bonfort as Secretary was declined, and a unanimous re-election of that officer followed. A letter was received from Messrs. Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac, France, [illegible] election of the members of that firm as honorary members. The gentlemen of that house were unanimously chosen as honorary members. The annual meeting of the society will be held at No. 66 Broad street, Thursday, March 5.

A PROPOSED METROPOLITAN COMMISSION.

A BILL TO CREATE A NEW POLICE AND HEALTH COMMISSION—MOVEMENT TO GET RID OF CHARLICK AND MATSELL.

It is the intention of a number of prominent Republicans to introduce a bill in the Legislature within a few days, which, if it become a law, will greatly change our present form of Municipal government. The proposed measure aims at no less than an entire remodeling of the present organization of the Police and Health Departments. The bill provides that a board of seven Commissioners, to be termed the Metropolitan Police and Health Commission, shall be created, to have jurisdiction in the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester, Queens, and Richmond. The Commissioners are to be nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate. The Governor in making his nominations is required to select three candidates from New-York, two from Kings, one from Queens, and one from Westchester County. The terms of office of the Commissioners are to be four years, and all vacancies occurring are to be filled for that period. The Governor may remove any Commissioner on charges preferred, but the official charged must be heard in his own defense, and when the Senate is not in session the Governor can only suspend him. The department will be divided into two bureaus, Police and Health, and four Commissioners will constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. The bill is composed of fifty-nine sections, and while consolidating the Police and Health Departments, re-enacts for the government of its two bureaus all the laws which governed the old Metropolitan Police and Health Boards. Such is a brief sketch of the leading features of the bill, and it will be readily seen how radical a municipal revolution would be worked if the bill should be passed by the Legislature and signed by Gov. Dix, as the friends of the bill are sanguine it will be. It it should become law the present Police Captains, Sergeants, Roundsmen, patrolmen, and the subordinate employes of the Health Department will be retained in office, but it will remove the present Police Commissioners, Superintendent, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, Chief Clerk of the Health Department, Police Surgeons and Inspectors, Attorney and Counsel of the Board, Assistant Clerks of the Police and Health Departments, Inspectors of Health, and Police Doormen, all of whom are to be appointed by the new commission. It is intended that the bill shall be so framed as to leave Prof. Chandler and Dr. Smith, of the present Health Department, in full control of sanitary affairs, but nothing has yet been said concerning street-cleaning, and it is supposed that this will be a subject for further legislation.

The bill, which has already been considerably discussed among Republicans, meets with a large degree of approbation. Many Democrats, it is understood, are also in favor of it, and the majority of respectable citizens, who see in it a means of ridding the Police force of Charlick and Matsell, and preventing Mayor Havemeyer from making any more blunders in appointments, are inclined to give it careful consideration. Gov. Dix, they say, is to be trusted, and the character of the men he would nominate would be more satisfactory than any who could be selected by the Mayor. The powers of the latter for good or evil would, of course, be greatly curtailed by his deprivation of any voice in the management of two such important departments as the Police and Health, and the Tammany friends of "local self-government" are, of course, in arms against the passage of the bill. Notwithstanding this opposition its friends are strong in their determination to press its passage, and, as has been said, are sanguine of success.

PROGRESS.

DR. PORTEOUS' LECTURE IN BROOKLYN—ARE WE BETTER THAN OUR FATHERS?

At Brooklyn Association Hall, Fulton street and Gallatin place, last night, Rev. Dr. Porteous, of England, spoke on "Progress, Social, Political, Religious; or, Are We Better than our Fathers?" There was a fair attendance, who seemed to enjoy the speaker's sallies of wit and dry humor. In the opening part of his somewhat lengthy address, Dr. Porteous defined the position assumed by conservatives and radicals nowadays, and recommended the middle course, which was very difficult to steer. People have to think more rapidly nowadays, and while they concede that those habits and customs of other centuries were fitted to them, they must remember that much was humanitarian and is perennially true. There are many who say that all that was good passed away with the "good old time." The eyes of such are retrospective and cannot look at the present or into the future. Again, there are timid souls who think they are doing well when they say the past was nearer to God than the present. All these forget that the laws of social progress are commensurate with those of physical. To illustrate the absurdity of this "good old time" doctrine, the speaker referred to the condition of England fifty years ago when there was but one kind of printing press, only a hint of the telegraph, lumbering stage-coach travel, and sluggish methods generally. Then home life was more localized and focalized. To-day the busy exactions of commerce, obliging a man to leave home early, and to stay away from it late, compel him to forego many pleasures of social or family intercourse enjoyed in the old time. Still a great deal of this social bliss of old times is only imaginary, and really never existed. His own paternal mansion in Glasgow, Scotland, was as dull and uninviting to him in his boyhood as a jail. It was tainted with Calvinism, which will allow no man to be happy, and so was nearly every Scottish home. Thirty years ago there was scarce a boy in all that land who dared approach his father in a social way. If the lad wanted anything from the "great mogul" he was obliged to put his request in writing. Indeed, so cold, formal, and unsocial was life in that country that a man kissing his wife in public when about leaving home would raise a scandal that years would hardly allay. The social habits in England were little or no better than those across the border. To spend the evening singing, playing on the piano-forte, or reading light literature was permitted in few, and encouraged in no man's house. Instrumental music in Scotch churches of every denomination other than Episcopal was never heard of until a minister played one Sunday on the fiddle, and was suspended for two years for doing it. The lecturer then reviewed the condition of the working classes fifty years ago, and remarked that if we had gained in many social aspects, we had lost in one—chastity. America, especially, had lost, said he, the pure gem of her social existence, and the cursed Divorce laws were destroying daily the security of home. He urged the subversion and blotting out of this bane of domesticity, and the determined effort to preserve our home's sanctity, and our women's honor. Dr. Porteous next compared the political condition of Europe fifty years ago with that of to-day. There are fewer Kings and despots to-day on the Continent, while England rejoices in a change as complete, by contrast with the past, as that from midnight to noonday. Of America he spoke promisingly and commiseratingly. He thought that she was on the threshold of emancipation from her present incompetent statesmen, and that the strongest indication of her future welfare was found in the perfect calmness of her people in the midst of the chaotic strife anent the financial crisis. Progress, politically, was visible all the world over. The speaker claimed that religion has progressed; that it is broader and more liberal; the God of to-day is believed to be a more loving and lovable being than He was by the people of fifty years ago, and the growth of principles and spiritual strength was great and evident. In short, when asked through Christendom to-day whether they were better than their fathers or not, he could safely say, "We are."

THE SOUTH SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The South Side Association, an organization having for its object the utilizing of unprofitable store property in the lower wards of the City by converting them into cheap and commodious residences for clerks, mechanics, and the laboring classes, has been recently formed, and already three meetings have been held in the chapel parlor of Dr. Howard Crosby's Church to arrange for practical action. The committee includes Howard Crosby, (Chairman,) William C. Church, Elisha Harris, Abram C. Hewitt, James B. Hodgskin, (Treasurer,) Richard M. Hoe, John Taylor Johnston, William R. Martin, Willard Parker, Carl Pfeiffer, Howard Potter, G. W. Samson, Stephen Smith, Robert L. Stuart, and other influential citizens. A public meeting will be held next Monday, at 8 P. M., in the Geographical Society's Hall, Cooper Institute, which will be addressed by clergymen, physicians, business men, and architects. Mr. Samuel Leavitt, No. 218 Fulton street, is Secretary of the association.

PATERSON, N. J., ORPHAN ASYLUM.

An investigation of the alleged outrages at the Paterson, N. J., Orphan Asylum was commenced yesterday before the Board of Trustees. Mrs. Sarah A. Nichols, the Matron, is charged with brutally beating the orphans and treating them with great cruelty. The examination was conducted by Revs. D. McGee, Lewis Dunn, and J. Steele. Jesse J. Dutcher, aged fifteen years, was the first witness called. He had ran away six times, but was obliged to come back again, because he was unable to find employment. Each time that he came back he was punished severely. On Wednesday last he returned, after an absence of a day and a half. The following morning Mrs. Nichols beat him with a broomstick. On another occasion Mrs. Hogan, a teacher, struck him with a belt having a brass buckle on the end, and cutting him so that blood followed the blow. Witness stated that his brother Ralph was tied hand and foot and severely whipped. He stated that he had always been supplied with good food and a good bed. Dutcher is one of the three who preferred the charges of cruelty. Martin Dutcher, a brother of Jesse, aged fourteen years, said he had been punished frequently, but his hands and feet had never been tied. He had run away with his brother Jesse because the latter asked him to. He always had sufficient food and a good bed, and frankly stated that he never received a whipping unless he deserved it. Ralph Dutcher, another brother, testified that Mrs. Nichols had put him in a tub of cold water in January because he refused to do what he was ordered to do. He had been whipped for breaking a bedstead. Henry Bird testified that he had never been struck on the head, nor had any other inmate to his knowledge. At this point the investigation was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—CONFERRING DEGREES.

The Commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Class of 1874, took place last evening at Steinway Hall, in the presence of a very large assemblage. The platform was crowded with a number of distinguished members of the Medical Faculty and others, including Rev. Dr. McCosh, Princeton College; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Sullivan Weston, Col. Fred. Conkling, Thurlow Weed, Drs. Clarke, Dalton, McLane, Allin, Sands, Detmold, St. John, Gordon Buck, Beadle, Markoe, Seguin, Delafield, Little, Garrish, Prof. Chandler Gen. Webb, &c. The chair was taken by Ed. L. Beadle, M. D., and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Weston, the following names of the graduating class of 1874 were announced:

Robert Abbe, A. B., Frank Anderson, A. B., L. Preston Ashmead, A. C., James P. Atwood, Walter C. Bannard, Joseph W. Battershall, Edward P. Bowles, Charles Washington Bray, Henry G. Buckingham, William R. Bullard, Felix A. Campuzano, George F. Carey, Eduardo Casalduc, Isaac B. Cowan, Newton F. Curtis, A. B., Alfred S. Dana, Loomis L. Danforth, George A. Davie, James J. Delaney, Richard G. P. Dieffenbach, Edward T. Ely, A. B., George A. Evans, Porter Farley, A. B., Joseph Fewsmith, Jr., A. B., Thomas J. I. Ford, A. B., Arthur M. Haight, Junius M. Hall, Edward Mitchel Harding, Henry N. Heineman, B. S., John V. R. Hoff, A. B., Chas. A. Holbrook, William B. Hull, Leonard Huntress, Jr., A. B., Francis Hustace, A. B., Nicholas C. Jobs, Wheldon W. Jones, Charles M. Kellogg, Theodore F. Kerr, A. B., David F. King, Charles H. Knight, Charles H. Langdon, Walter E. Lauderdale, Jr., John M. Lee, A. B., James N. Lewis, Wm. May, Burnett C. McIntyre, Geo. R. Metcalf, A. B., Lewis Miller, A. B., Chas. F. W. Myers, Alexander F. Newman, Isidor P. Oberndorfer, A. M., Chas. O. Olmstead, Frederic S. Osborn, Geo. W. Papen, Geo. W. Rachel, Frank L. Radcliffe, Barna E. Radeker, John A. Ray, Samuel D. Rhodes, Arthur H. Rice, Clinton J. Ricker, Robert H. Saunders, Thomas R. Savage, John C. Shaw, Edwin D. Simpson, Chas. Peck Smith, Chas. L. Squire, G. A. F. Steinfuhrer, Gustave M. Stoeckel, A. B., Douglas R. Sutherland, Robert Swan, A. B., J. Russell Taber, C. Hasbrouck Ten Eyck, Henry M. Thorne, Daniel M. Tolford, Thomas M. Trego, A. M., Cornelius Van Keuren, Wm. W. Wendover, A. B., J. Blake White, Joseph Wiener, Cornelius Williams, Frederic N. Winans, Henry Worthington, A. P. Zemansky, B. S.

The degrees were conferred by Dr. Beadle, in conformity with the usual custom.

The prizes were then announced by Prof. Dalton. The Alumni Association prize of $200 for the best medical essay was awarded to Dr. Albert H. Buck for an admirable essay on the "Mechanism of Hearing." The first Faculty prize was awarded to Henry N. Heineman, thesis, "Naso-laryngeal Polypus," and the second to Charles H. Landon, thesis, "Aphasia." The honorable mention, thesis, "Lister's Antiseptic Method," Douglas R. Sutherland; "Source of Muscular Power," George N. Rachel; "Cerebrospinal Meningitis," Isidor P. Oberndorfer; "Acute Yellow Atropy of the Liver," Robert H. Saunders; "Yellow Fever," Eduardo Casalduc; "Locomotor Ataxia," Burnett C. McIntyre. The prize for the best report of clinical lectures—a case of obstetric instruments—was bestowed on J. E. Stallwell, and the second—a student's microscope—was given to Wm. H. Walsh. A new prize of $100 was announced for the best thesis by alumnus of the college, the subject for the first year, 1875, being "Hygiene in either of Special Departments." The Otis prize—$50—was conferred on Frederick A. Lyon for the best report of the clinics of his department, and the second-best prize was awarded to Ed. B. Foote.

The valedictory address on the part of the graduates was delivered by Mr. Porter Farley. After speaking in general terms of the profession of medicine, he said: Gentlemen of the Faculty, before we separate we wish to express our regard for you personally, and the pride we feel in you, not only in your individual reputation, but in your collective capacity as Faculty of this institution. We hope you have been able to satisfy yourself that your efforts have not been wasted on unappreciative audiences. We wish publicly to acknowledge the ability and zeal with which you have discharged the duties of your several chairs, and we bid you farewell. Fellow-classmen, in this hour of our success, if there is any one thought which should be paramount to all others, it is the duty of our profession to the suffering poor. If in the lives of those who most adorned our calling we were asked to name those we most admired, we should say those who, actuated by benevolence, performed their duty to the poor. Merit their generous charity and be confident of a noble reward. I now say good by, and may every blessing attend you in your professional and private life.

Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, spoke in behalf of the Faculty with an inimitable address and with much humor and force. He portrayed his inability, as a clergyman, to speak pertinently, on such an occasion, to a class of physicians. Yet he thought that, in the great field of humanity in which they all labored, there was no dissimilarity in the object they sought to attain. To secure the highest joy and highest success in his work, a physician needed, above all things, a liberal, hearty, robust common sense. This quality had been the distinguishing characteristic of those whose reputation in the profession was greatest, and it was that which imparted vigor and enterprise into everything they attempted to accomplish. Common sense was not inconsistent with the entertainment and expression of lofty ideas, but ideas, however noble and great, were powerless in its absence. A physician should impart a stimulating power from his character as from his medicine. It was this common sense illuminated by professional training which secured the greatest triumphs of medicine. No new theories for the cure of disease benefit humanity like that common sense which prevents its spread and saves the lives of thousands. To understand the character of a disease a physician must have sympathy with his patient, not affability, but that active, cordial, vitalizing sympathy which inspires hope and arrests the progress of disease. He had known of instances where this sympathy dominated over the most virulent malady, and compelled death itself to retire from the contest. But in all their professional life they should remember how closely their profession was allied with morality, and that everything should be rendered subservient to the saving truths of Christianity.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

The Classification Committee of the New-York Cotton Exchange have presented the Exchange with an elegant cotton-sample case, which the Board of Managers will send in a few days, with an appropriate letter of presentation, to the Cotton Brokers' Association of Liverpool. Several months ago the Exchange received a cotton-sample case from the Liverpool Association, and that expression of friendly feeling will be reciprocated in this way. The case is made of beautiful black walnut and maple, handsomely carved and finished. The design of the leaves, bolls, and flowers of the cotton-plant, carved in walnut on a maple paneling upon each door, is really fine. The drawers of the case are labeled in cut letters with the names of the types of cotton in each, such as "ordinary," "strict ordinary," "middling," &c. A silver plate bears the names of the Classification Committee, as follows: Thomas Fenner, Chairman; L. R. Chesbrough, C. W. Frederickson, B. Munn, Jr., Abram Allen, George W. Bee, D. Watts.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. G. L. Hartsuff, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Benson J. Lossing is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Major Samuel P. Lee, United States Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

W. A. Simmons, Collector of the Port of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Assistant Inspector General N. H. Davis, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Bishop McFarland and Very Rev. J. Hughes, of Hartford, and Rev. Dr. Carmody, of New-Haven, are at the Astor House.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*; Col. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn.; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

William Burke, of No. 118 East Fourth street, a prisoner at the Eldridge Street Police Station, attempted to commit suicide last evening by hanging himself with his suspenders to the bars of the cell-door. He was discovered and cut down by the doorman before he had sustained any material injury.... Frances Meutschick, aged thirty-five years, and her infant were seriously scalded by a kettle of hot water falling from the stove, at No. 8 Greenwich street.

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening in Commonwealth Hall. David Williams, the Chairman, presided. After the reading of the minutes, the delegates from the several wards were called upon for their nominees for Chairman of the delegation, member of the Executive Committee, and third Inspector of Elections. When the Secretary had completed his list of these appointments, the Finance Committee reported progress. The members were then called upon to pay the $10 assessment agreed upon to liquidate the indebtedness of the organization.

PURIM FESTIVITIES.

A number of the Jewish societies, clubs, and lodges yesterday celebrated the Purim festival by balls, soirées, and other festivities. The Anshi Bikur Cholim Society gave a masquerade at Irving Hall last night, which was a well-patronized affair. The Beer Schelva Benevolent Society gave its ninth annual Purim masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, the proceeds of which will go to the charitable fund established by the society. The Mount Sinai Women's Aid Society gave its first annual Purim ball at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, last night, the proceeds of which will also be devoted in aid of the charitable pursuits of the society. Quite a select affair was the Purim masquerade of the Ceres Women's Aid Society, which came off at Terrace Garden.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER.

Pursuant to call, a special meeting of the New-York Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Franklin Edson presiding. The object of the meeting was to consider several proposed amendments to the charter and by-laws of the association. A printed circular containing arguments for the rejection of the amendments was circulated previous to the meeting. The attendance of members was very large, and during the meeting the discussions became very lively. The amendment to the charter related to a change in the form of government. At present the Board of Managers, twelve in number, hold office for one year after election. The change by the proposed amendment was that "the twelve managers who shall be elected at the next election after the passage of this act, shall immediately after their election proceed to divide themselves by lot into two equal classes, the first of which shall hold office for the period of one year, and the second for the period of two years respectively, and after the aforesaid election, only six managers shall be elected each year, to serve for a period of two years."

The amendment met with opposition, Messrs. Isaac Reed, Smith, and others speaking against it. An amendment offered by Mr. Blanchard, that one-third of the managers elected hold office two years and two-thirds one year, was lost. The original amendment was finally put to vote and rejected.

The next amendment offered was that of section 3 of the by-laws, increasing the fee for membership from $500 to $1,000, to take effect May 1, 1874. The amendment read as follows, the changes proposed being in italics:

"Any respectable person engaged in any branch of the produce business, or in any business directly connected therewith, on the proposal of one member, seconded by another, and on presenting a written application, stating the nature of his business, may be admitted to membership on approval of the Board of Managers, after ten days' notice of such application shall have been conspicuously posted upon the Exchange, on payment of an initiation fee of $500, *and on or after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874, of* $1,000, or on presentation of a certificate of membership duly transferred to him, and signing an agreement to abide by the charter, by-laws, and rules of the Exchange, and all amendments that may be made thereto."

Mr. Alfred Romer moved that the whole matter be referred back to the Board of Managers, with instructions that the committee amend the section so as to have the act take effect immediately. The motion was lost.

After a long discussion, in which the opinions of members, mostly of an adverse nature, were freely expressed, a vote was taken and the amendment rejected. The ground taken by those who opposed it was that an increase in the fee tended to exclude members and to trammel trade. The fact that speculation in the sale of tickets had been carried on was another argument against any further increase of the fee.

The amendment to section 14, relating to the regular meetings of the board, was to the effect that when the regular day of meeting, which was the first Thursday in each month, fell upon a legal holiday, the meeting should be held on the following Thursday. The same was adopted.

The amendment to section 15, making the "Report of the Superintendent" the sixth order of business at the meetings of the board, was also adopted.

A debate followed the offering of an amendment to section 22, which was finally voted upon and rejected. The amendment was as follows, the change being in italics:

"The fund created by the assessment of $200, levied upon and paid by members of the Exchange prior to July, 1872, together with all initiation fees of new members which have been, or may hereafter be received, together with all interest thereon, shall be known as the 'surplus fund,' and no appropriations shall be made therefrom to an amount greater than $5,000, in any one year, except by a majority vote of the members *voting*: such vote to be taken by ballot, after twenty days' notice stating the object of such appropriation."

The proposed amendment to section 26, allowing a compensation to the Secretary of the Exchange, to be fixed by the Board of Managers, was rejected, on the ground that the office, while a laborious one, was one of honor, and that many competent members could be found who would be glad to hold it for the distinction alone.

The amendments to sections 49 and 50, relating to the maturing of contracts, were, on motion, referred back to the board with instructions for revision and improvement, to be submitted to the Exchange for consideration at a future meeting.

THE EARLY COLLEGES OF AMERICA.

Last evening Prof. Moses Coit Tyler delivered an address before the New-York Historical Society on the "Early Colleges and College Buildings of America." The President of the society, Mr. Frederic De Peyster, presided. Prof. Tyler said that when Margaret Fuller visited the Island of Mackinaw, some thirty years ago, she heard there the harangue of an Indian orator, who stated that the difference between the white man and the red man was, that the white man no sooner came among them than he began to make a path for his children to walk in, while the red man never thinks of doing so. The speech of this savage, though he did not know it, was the speech of a philosopher. The care for the future, the noble anxiety of the American fathers that their children should be better off than they were—these were the reasons why we had now temples and palaces on this continent instead of wigwams. The great trait of the men who founded American civilization was the provision they made for education, not merely an elementary education, but for a higher class of mental culture, and it was on this subject he was going to speak. As we rest our eyes upon the great page of American history, we find a crimson line drawn across it to mark the date of the revolution, and he would keep on the upper side of that line in reviewing the early history of the American colleges. There were nine colleges in America before the Revolutionary war broke out. The first was Harvard College. The second, that of William and Mary, was founded in 1692, and Virginia and Yale Colleges were of the seventeenth century. Princeton College was established in 1746. Eight years after the New-Jersey College was founded, and then New-York City took its turn by founding the Kings College. A huge iron crown was placed upon it as the emblem of royalty, but this badge was afterward taken down, and the institution took the name of Columbia College. In 1755 Philadelphia procured a charter for the University of Pennsylvania. Then Rhode Island College was established, but it afterward took the name of Nicholas Brown, and is now known as Brown College. In Connecticut there lived a devoted Pastor named Willard in the town of Hanover, and this man took it into his head to do something for the red man. He founded a school in New-Hampshire, and out of that school there grew in 1765 the institution known as Dartmouth College. There was one more founded in New-Jersey in 1770, and was called the Queen's College, so named by King George, in honor of his wife; but, fifty years after the revolution, this institution, like the King's College, changed its title and took the citizens' name of Rutger's College. During the first great cycle of American history, the colonial cycle in the days when they were establishing the first great colleges of the land, these institutions wielded a great influence in American society, and were the progenitors of more than 300 colleges that stand out on the other side of the crimson line, and that flooded with their streams of golden light this great continent between the two oceans. Prof. Tyler then gave a description of the difficulties which had to be overcome by the founders of the early American colleges, as well from the poverty of the colonists as from the ridicule with which the project was received in England. As late as William III.'s time, when Rev. Dr. Blair went over to England to solicit aid the Attorney General told him it was ridiculous to think of establishing a college in Virginia. But the early colonists were not to be baffled in their design. While they were still living in log huts, and while the wolf was at their door, even then these men refused to submit to the mere teaching of the multiplication tables, and laid the foundation of a system of education which has been ever since the glory and pride of the American people. After giving an interesting sketch of the college buildings of these times, and the social life of the students, as well as the names of the old benefactors of these colleges, he said that it was to the education imparted within their walls, and to the men who were educated within those institutions—such men as the Adams, Dickensons, Livingstons, and Madisons—that we were indebted for the glorious achievement of American independence. The erudition and force of argument displayed in the papers of the Philadelphia Congress were such as to command the respect of the most enlightened of English statesmen; and when at last the dreadful hour came that blood was to be poured out and life was to be offered up, America found in 1775, as she once more found in 1861, that her colleges had all the while been the nurseries of patriots and the schools of heroes, and that her college men were the first to spring to the front and to offer up their lives in the awful sacrifice of battle.

A FUGITIVE FROM CHICAGO ARRESTED.

Some months ago, Mollie Holbrook, alias Hovey, a professional thief, was arrested in Chicago, Ill., for having stolen $20,000 worth of United States bonds. She gave bail for her appearance to await trial, and was subsequently indicted for grand larceny by the Grand Jury of Cook County. When the case was called for trial, it was found that the accused had disappeared. She was traced to this City, and the Sheriff of Cook County arrived here about a week ago, armed with a warrant for her arrest, and a requisition from Gov. Beverage for her rendition. Capt. Irving and Detective Dusenbury made search for the woman, and succeeded yesterday in arresting her. She was taken to Chicago on the train which left last evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhaffer has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Lloyd Aspinwall, Alderman Monheimer, Alderman Morris and others had interviews with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

Prof. Charles Whitney last evening, at Robinson Hall, recited the parts of *King Lear* and *Macbeth* to a large audience. His conception of the parts was original.

Thomas B. Brockway, lessee of the New-York Hotel, who died recently, left a will bequeathing all his property, valued at nearly $100,000, to his wife and family.

The papers in the case of Detective Leahy, charged with the murder of Michael McNamara, will be laid before the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held seven of the sailors of the City of Mexico for examination, on a charge of having refused to do their duty on board.

Mr. William A. Simmons, the new Collector of Boston, visited the Custom-house yesterday, with United States Commissioner Davenport, and was introduced to Collector Arthur and his chief assistants.

We are indebted to the management of the White Star Line and to the officers of the Adriatic, at this port yesterday from Liverpool on Feb. 19, and Queenstown on Feb. 20, for valued additions to our foreign files.

The friends of Mr. M. J. Strain, of the Seventeenth Ward, entertained him at a dinner previous to his departure for Rochester, in this State. The banquet was served up in the parlor of the Union Square Hotel, and was presided over by Mr. James Daly.

Mr. E. Trott, agent of the Children's Aid Society, went West yesterday with another party of 140 destined for homes in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. This is the sixty-ninth party that Mr. Trott has taken West since being engaged in the work.

The Wilkes-Chamberlain libel suit was set down for another hearing before Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Counsel for both parties were present, and by their mutual consent the case was adjourned until next Monday week.

The fourteenth annual commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College will be held to-morrow evening. The order of exercises will consist of selections from popular operas, addresses by the Professors, and presentations of prizes and certificates.

The grand charity concert, by the Chicago Concert Troupe, assisted by Mme. Adelaide Mott, of Boston, who have volunteered their services gratuitously for the benefit of the Morning Star Mission, will take place this evening, at the church in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway.

The building at the north-west corner of Nassau and Pine streets, the property of the late Commonwealth National Bank, was offered for auction yesterday at the Exchange Sales-rooms by order of Isaac H. Bailey, the Referee. The price not reaching a desired sum—only $190,000 being offered—the sale was closed and the property withdrawn.

Detective John Tully, who accidentally shot himself Monday afternoon, is still alive. The ball entered the left breast, between the second and third ribs, and passed through a portion of the lungs. No effort has been made to probe the wound, but it is thought that inflammation will discover the whereabouts of the ball in a few hours, when an attempt may be made to cut it out at the nearest point.

Aldermen Ottendorfer, Lysaght, and Billings, who were inspecting the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, yesterday, paid a visit to Essex Market Police Court. The object of their visit was to find out whether there was room in the upper portion of the court building to accommodate the business of the Civil Court of the district, now being transacted by Justice Hartman in Houston street. The opinion of the visitors was, that all the building is required for the proper transaction of the business connected with the Criminal Court.

BROOKLYN.

The twelfth Philharmonic rehearsal will take place this evening at the Academy of Music.

During the month of February there were thirty-four fires. The aggregate amount of losses reaches $14,500, covered by an insurance of $60,000.

An answer was furnished yesterday to the Corporation Counsel by counsel for Ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badean in the civil suit commenced by the city against him.

Joseph Dowling, aged nineteen, was sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary, yesterday, on a charge of burglary, to which he pleaded guilty.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and referred for further consideration a number of bills presented by the Commissioner of Charities.

The City Treasurer makes the following statement of the finances for the week ending Feb. 28: Balance on hand Feb. 21, $3,115,214 69; receipts during the week, $310,940 10—Total, $3,426,154 79; payments, $100,402 86—Balance on hand, $3,319,751 93.

Kate Stoddard, alias Lizzie King, indicted for the murder of Charles Goodrich, is trying hard to prove herself insane. Yesterday she addressed a ridiculous letter to Judge Gilbert, abusing her lawyers, and complaining of his action in assigning them to defend her.

It was reported about the City Hall yesterday that the expert accountant employed in the Tax Collector's Office had nearly completed his examination of the accounts of the surplus money received by Ex-Collector Badeau during the years 1870 and 1871. The amount of deficiency is said to reach about $12,000.

The Board of City Works adjourned without transacting any business yesterday, in respect to the memory of R. M. Whiting, Sr., father of Commissioner Whiting. Mr. Whiting, who was widely known and highly esteemed in Brooklyn, died at his residence, No. 104 Cumberland street, on Monday night. He was eighty years of age.

The following officers were elected last night at the meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee: President, Edward Rowe; First Vice President, Thos. Adams; Second Vice President, Andrew Cunningham; Secretary, Geo. G. Herman; Assistant Secretary, Geo. R. Baldwin; Treasurer, Thomas Carroll.

A party of roughs last night assaulted Officer James Stewart, of the Park Police, in the City Park, while he was attempting to arrest Thomas O'Brien for disorderly conduct. They beat him terribly, and one of the gang knocked him senseless with a stone. The injured officer was carried to the Second Precinct Station-house, and thence to the City Hospital. His wounds are pronounced dangerous.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Dr. Samuel Swift has been appointed attending physician at St. John's Riverside Hospital at Yonkers.

The newly-elected Board of Trustees of the M. E. church of Katonah have been visiting various sites proposed for the location of a new church edifice.

Mrs. Ellen Ryan, aged forty years, a resident of Belmont, was severely burned about the face and hands, on Monday evening, in consequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire.

A two-story frame dwelling-house, situated in Jerome, about half a mile from William's Bridge Station, owned and occupied by Patrick Mallon, was totally destroyed, with nearly all the furniture, on Monday evening. The extent of the loss not ascertained.

STATEN ISLAND.

The ladies of the Kingsley M. E. Church, at Stapleton, had a tea-meeting and social entertainment last evening for the benefit of the church.

Mr. Jacob Ellis, of Tottenville, is building a large brig for Capt. McKay, of 650 tons burden. James Rutan & Co. are building a schooner of 150 tons burden at Ward's Point, and Mr. A. C. Brain is building a small oyster sloop at the same place for Mr. David Gourline. Mr. Tissenden, of Port Richmond, is building a large schooner of 400 tons on speculation.

At a meeting of the people of Port Richmond, irrespective of party, held at Huguenot Hall, Mr. George Thompson and Capt. Whitman were nominated for Village Trustees in the place of William A. Ross and Henry Miller, and Mr. James Larken was nominated for Collector, in place of William M. Washburn, to be voted for at the charter election.

NEW-JERSEY.

T. C. Sutton & Co., dry-goods merchants, of Paterson, have failed.

In February there were 59 deaths, 38 births, and 12 marriages in the City of Paterson.

During the quarter ending March 1 the Board of Freeholders of Passaic have expended $199,213 06.

The Hoboken Common Council, at their meeting last evening, decided to purchase a new second-class steamer for the Fire Department.

Three hundred men were put to work on the coal docks at Bayonne yesterday morning, and it is intended to keep the full force at work all Summer.

In the Essex County Court of Session, yesterday, Matthew (alias "Bucky") Hinds was sentenced to two years in the State Prison for larceny. Edward Dye and John Tighe were sent to the same institution for three years and six months and three years and three months respectively for grand larceny.

Bridget Brady, a well-known mendicant, of Elizabeth, died a few days ago, and left a legacy of $1,674 to her heirs.

During the month of February 109 patients were treated at the Jersey City Hospital. Of these 7 died, 45 were cured, and 57 remain in the institution.

On Monday night thieves entered St. Patrick's Church, on Ocean avenue, Jersey City, and carried away the poor-box, containing about $6 in pennies.

William Anderson, of New-York, will deliver his instructive and amusing lecture on "Courtship and Marriage," at Sufferns, this evening, in aid of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. C. A. Bird, of Union Hill, had her pocket picked of $300 while crossing on the boat from Barclay street to Hoboken. She had just drawn the money from a savings bank.

A carpenter, named John Redding, fell from the second story of a new building in Ninth street, Jersey City, yesterday, and, striking on his head, sustained very serious injury.

James Baldwin, the gate-tender at the Market Street (Newark) Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was knocked down and seriously injured on Monday by a board which projected from a passing train.

Charles W. Loxutt, a silk manufacturer of Newark, has suddenly disappeared, and it is feared that he has absconded for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, of whom there are a large number. His business affairs are seriously involved.

During the year 1873 the receipts of the Police Department of Orange were $12,201 85, and their expenses $11,806 37. The Fire Department received for its support $27,499 65, and expended $30,104 54. After deducting from the latter amount $24,792 48, paid for new apparatus, alteration of engine-house, &c., the running expenses of the department were $5,312 06.

Louis Lambot, a machinist, was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of counterfeiting five-cent nickel coin. His home, in Delancey street, was searched by the detectives, and a quantity of the counterfeit coin, together with crucibles, dies, lead, and all the necessary machinery for carrying on the business, found on the premises. United States Commissioner Whitehead committed the prisoner for examination.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Nothing startling broke the dullness of Wall street yesterday. On the Exchange no excitement was evident, and the comparatively lively opening of Monday's sales did not lead to business. The uncertainty of the action of Congress causes the depression.... The official weekly statement of the Custom-house shows a very marked falling off in the exports of produce from last week, which is an unpleasant indication of the dullness of trade.... At an informal meeting of gentlemen interested in the Oswego and Midland Road held yesterday afternoon, the Receiver of the company stated that the affairs of the company looked better, and that the troubles with the laborers on the road were being lessened; that some decided action had been taken by the holders of the first mortgage bonds which was being considered at the meeting was informal, and not for the consideration of that subject particularly.... The McKay case still lies hidden in secrecy.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 3.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 109 head. The arrivals of Cattle this week are the lightest known for several years; as there is nothing to estimate trade, the Beef market is very dull, and sales were made last week at less than cost prices, particularly for ordinary lots; the sales to-day were for Choice, $9 25@$9 50; Extra, $8 50@$9; first quality, $7 50@$8 25; second quality, $6 25@$7 25; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,817 head; the market was a shade firmer; there were more good flocks than usual; sales of Sheep in lots at $3 50 @$4 75 each; Extra, $5@$7 25.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head. Weather stormy; market dull until this afternoon, when a fair number were sold at $4 70@$4 90 for fair; $5@$5 30 for good; $5 35@$6 for choice to extra, closing quiet with many common grades unsold; shipments, 849. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market fairly active and lower; several hundred rough, heavy Hogs sold at $5 25@$5 50; fair to good light, $5@$5 30; good to choice Philadelphia, $5 50@$5 75, closing dull; shipments, 8,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400; good grades steady and firm at $5 50@$6 for good to choice; shipments, 500.

HAVANA, March 3.—Sugar dull. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days Currency, 76@77 premium; Short Sight, 80@81 premium; 60 days Gold, 99@100 premium; on London, 120@121 premium; on Paris, 96@97 premium; Spanish Gold, 102@103 premium.

WILMINGTON, N. C. March 3.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 44c. Resin quiet; $1 90 for Strained; $2 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 20.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Joseph Seally and family, Mrs. Ann H. Gardner and two children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lachmyer, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kneeland, Louis Davis, Jos. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Taylor, Miss M. Green, J. Da Costa Taylor, J. B. Loveland, Archibald Smith, Henry D'Elva, Henry Blake, Benj. Booth, Wm. Ingate, Alfred Wilkinson, E. L. Robinson, Adolph Meyer, Frank Dean, Jos. Wood, Jonathan Woodhouse, M. W. Hall, Jos. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Kellogg and family, Miss Carrie J. Fish, Oscar Clason, Otto Jahe, J. M. Bown, T. J. Wood, W. E. Benger, Mr. and Master Geo. A. Stearns, Chas. L. Chapin, E. J. Ludwig.

In steam-ship State of Virginia, from Glasgow.—W. H. Washington, Mrs. Annie Jones, Jno. Smith, Jno. McKenzie, Wm. B. Rennie, Wm. Rennie, James Struthers, Mrs. Mary Melrose and infant, Samuel Todd, Wm. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Morehead and infant, Glover A. Gordon.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:29 | Sun sets.......5:55 | Moon rises..7:22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:25 | Gov. Island...9:14 | Hell Gate ..10:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, March 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships France, (Br.,) Thompson, London, F. W. J. Hurst & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, &c., William P. Clyde & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Ships Imperial, Crosby, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Fort Regent, (Br.,) Olsen, Liverpool, &c., R. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Alert, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Kosmos, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Fred Schwoon & Co.; E. F. Herriman, Nichols, Havre for orders, Boyd & Hincken; St. Ursula, (Br.,) Dickman, Rio Janeiro, Prendergrast Bros. & Co.

Brigs Dart, (Br.,) Colter, St. Thomas, W. I., H. J. De Wolfe & Co.; Svalen, (Swe.,) Nordlander, Cronstadt for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pola, (Aus.,) Fonda, Rio Janeiro, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., Simpson & Shaw; Clita, (Br.,) Miller, Belize, (Honduras,) Wm. Jex & Co.; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Moore, Cardenas for orders, James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Virginnia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow Feb. 15, via Larne 15, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 25, lat. 48 N., lon. 47 20 W., saw thickly-packed broken ice to the westward; steered S. all day, and about 120 miles to clear it. In the afternoon it became thinner, but in much larger pieces, (small bergs) 26th, at midnight, on the S. E. edge of the Newfoundland Banks, in lat. 43 N., had a most fearful gale from N. N. W., and continued with tremendous violence for about four hours; brought the ship's head to the wind and sea; ship was constantly covered with drift and spray, but shipped no heavy seas. The first day of fine weather was on the 1st of March.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Feb. 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 177 passengers to R. J. Cortis. Feb. 26, at 7:45 P. M., lat. 46 08, lon. 45 54, passed a large piece of ice. March 1, 432 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steamer with foremast gone, bound W.; same date, 9:30 P. M., 389 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamers City of Brussels and Celtic hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of Guatamala, (new,) ——, Wilmington, Del., to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Galatea, (Swed.,) Windiad, Batavia, via Banjoewangie, 103 ds., with sugar and coffee to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to order. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 6, St. Helena 18th, and crossed the equator Jan. 28 in lon. 25 19; had fine weather throughout.

Brig Mary Gibbs, Upton, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to Gosaler & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Feb. 26, 27, and 28 had a heavy N. E. gale.

Schr. Chas. Shearer, (of Salem,) McKinney, Fortune Bay, N. F., 15 ds., with 600 bbls. fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Nellie May, Ferris, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Addie Doane, Nickerson, Fall River.

Schr. Oceanus, Boyles, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Tyler, Terrill, Providence.

Schr. Brandywine, Fengar, Providence.

Schr. William Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Hammond, Robbins, Fall River, for Virginia.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Saunders, Somerset.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Hope On, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. F. Pike, Howard, Newport.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. Tilton, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; cloudy, hazy off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Arr. steamer Flag, from Charleston; brigs Ida, from Ponce; Daisy, from Havana.

Also arr. brig Addie Benson, from Aguadilla.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Arr. steamers Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; bark Imperadore, from Cardenas; schrs. Lucy, from Rockport, Me.; Ella Pressy, from New-York. Cld. steamers Martha Stevens, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; [illegible] for West Indies; [illegible] for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; [illegible] for San Andreas; George E. Vincent, for [illegible] Sld. bark Laura, for Queenstown; [illegible] for Rio Grande; E. McLeod, for Port [illegible] H. Stickney, for Barbados.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Ashland, from Philadelphia; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schrs. Fanny Butler, from [illegible]; Mary Mankin, from Key West; [illegible], from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 3.—Arr. bark [illegible], from Belfast, in ballast, seeking. Passed in for Norfolk, steamer Australian, from Galveston, for Liverpool, to coal.

HAVANA.—Sld. March 1, steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, New-York.

LEWES, Del., March 3.—Arr. brigs Eden, Mayaguez; Helen O. Phinney, Matanzas; H. H. Norris, Sagua, and schr. S. Steelman, Cardenas, all for orders. Spoken outside yesterday, schr. [illegible], West Indies, for New-York; schr. Allen, Augusta, 24 ds. from Pontoon, Mexico, for New-York; has put in here for provisions.

NORFOLK, Va., March 3.—The bark Paola, from Belfast, reports she spoke Feb. 26 the bark Laburnum, from Glasgow, for Hampton Roads, 36 ds. out, in lat. 36, lon. 72, and supplied her with provisions.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—Cld. steamer Gulf Stream, for Baltimore; ship Virginia and bark Pagnota, for Liverpool. Arr. at the Passes—Ships Helen Clinton, from New-York; Theodore Koerner, from Liverpool. Sld. steamer Western Metropolis, from New-York; schr. M. W. Atwood, from Boston.

GALVESTON, March 3.—Arr. bark Panola, from Boston; brig A. M. Mallory, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 3.—Arr. steam-ships Saragossa, from Baltimore; Magnolia and Montgomery, from New-York; schr. Alice Bell, from Orient, Long Island. Cld. steam-ship Seminole, for Boston; barks Carolina, for Barcelona; Annie Kimball, for Philadelphia; schr. John Proctor, for Barcelona; ship Araminta, for Liverpool. Sld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; barks Ludwig Heyer, for North Europe; Catharine, for Maline; Mila, for Reval; Parvener, for Barcelona; schrs. Jennie Stout, for New-York; Frank Lerning, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 2.—Arr. schrs. Mary C. Graham and Jennie Rosaline, from Parker's Head, for Staten Island; John Nye, Boston, for Virginia. Passed by schr. Oliver Ames, for Boston. Sld. schr. Wm. S. Baker, Agnes, Quoddy, John Nye, and Nathaniel Holmes. Wind—S. W., moderate; clear. March 3—9 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Fanny K. Shaw, from Savannah 10 ds., for Kennebunk, with loss of jib-boom, and sld.; Stampede, from Boston, for Charleston. Wind—S., light; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 3.—Sld. for the United States, Theodore, Voss, Adorna, J. W. Oliver, Constantia, and Iphigenia.

Arr. out from the United States on the 2d inst., Lord of the Isles, Eden, American Eagle, Lesseps, and Havfruen.

Arr. out from the United States on the 3d inst., George O'Neill, Annabella, and Cornwallis.

Also arr. out from the United States, Stella.

BREST, March 3.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Europe, Capt. Lemarie, from New-York Feb. 21, arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—The National Line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Feb. 21, and the Cunard Line steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Garrett, from Boston Feb. 21, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 8 o'clock last evening and the latter at 8 A. M. to-day.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, March 3.—The Dutch brig Oste Annetta, Capt. Verbene, from New-York, for Hamburg, has put into Queenstown in a damaged condition.

The British brig John Henry, Capt. Williams, has arr. at Plymouth, from New-York, damaged.

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OF 25TH ST.,
Manufacturers of City and Road Carriages of the highest order of excellence.
DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS,
A specialty of many years' standing, and which has established for itself a wide reputation from the very satisfactory performance of its work.
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR REPAIRS ON CARRIAGES IN THIS CITY AND IN BROOKLYN.
N. B.—The public will do well to remember that this is the
Old House of Brewster, Established 1838,
And that we sell no carriages, directly or indirectly, but those made at our 25th st. factory.
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KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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WM. KNABE & CO., [illegible]

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World. Hand-book for Politicians and Merchants for the Year 1874. By FREDERICK MARTIN. Eleventh annual edition. Revised after official returns. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

The information which this book contains renders it indispensable to business men, whether their business be political, mercantile, or literary. It is the only publication in which the same kind of detail can be procured, and it has always the accuracy which can alone be attained by official revision. All established nations in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, including, of course, the various outlying colonies of the British Empire, are noticed; the references being chiefly to their Constitution and Governments, population, revenues and expenditures, armies, navies, trade and industry, mines, weights and measures, &c., with lists of references for more elaborate particulars. For purposes of comparison between the several nations the book is of the utmost value.

Under the head of the United States appears an exceedingly complete and accurate outline, with copious statistics upon all matters which have a national import; but as these are generally familiar or within easy reach, a glimpse into some points of information given us about foreign countries may be more desirable. After a chronicle of the leading political events of the past year, we have a series of comparative tables on various subjects. As evidence of the dilatoriness with which statistics are furnished by some of the Governments, the figures are, in some instances, not more recent than 1870, the more advanced nations only having completed them for 1873. In population we find that China still stands, by a long way, first, her people numbering 425,213,152. The British Empire comes next, with 199,817,000, and then Russia, with 82,172,022. The United States are fifth. In density of population Belgium comes first, with 451 per square mile. England is next, with 389. The United States are twenty-third in this list, and between Morocco and Russia. Belgium has 1 mile of railroad to 6 square miles of territory; Great Britain 1 to 8 square miles, and the United States are eleventh, with 1 mile of road to 56 of territory. Of electric telegraphs, Great Britain has 1 mile to every 4 square miles; Belgium 1 to 5, and the United States 1 to 36. Brazil stands usually at the bottom of these tables. The mercantile navies of the world comprise 61,429 vessels, and a total tonnage of 18,514,029. Of these Great Britain has 3,061 steamers and 20,832 sailing vessels, the United States coming next, with 403 steamers and 6,786 sailing vessels. Great Britain takes the lead also with her national debt, which, however, has been reduced to £784,972,103. France stands next; her debt is £748,790,082. Then follow the United States, and after them come in successive order Russia, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Turkey, and Germany. The area of the British Empire comprises about one-third of the surface of the globe, and is divided into 38 colonies, or groups of colonies, for administrative purposes—3 in Europe, 11 in America, 10 in Africa, 7 in Asia, and 7 in Australia.

The population of France is shown to be on the decline, the births showing a tendency to decrease and the deaths to increase. Marriages also are decreasing, but the trade returns in 1872 were more favorable than in any preceding year. The Army of France, estimated on a peace footing, for the year 1873, comprised 404,192 men and 86,368 horses. On a war footing these numbers rose to 757,727 men and 143,238 horses. The navy, although powerful, has not kept pace of recent years with that of England. It numbers 62 iron-clads, 264 screw steamers, 62 paddle steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The most remarkable iron-clads are the Magenta and Solferino, and they are twelve years old. The German Army, on a peace footing, is set down at 412,766 men and 97,379 horses, and on a war footing at 1,273,346 men and 281,542 horses. This is exclusive of officers. The German Navy numbers 41 steamers, of which 6 are iron-clad, and 7 sailing vessels. The British Army comprises 128,968 troops of the line, with 62,924 additional in India, 139,018 militia, 15,086 yeomanry, 160,750 volunteers, and 35,000 in the army reserve; making a total, exclusive of the colonial forces, of 541,746. There is no estimate on a war footing. The British Navy has of late years been largely diminished in number of ships, but increased in power; many of the vessels of the past being now taken off the returns, although stowed away in the various yards. The number of ships actually in commission is 226, of which 62 are heavy iron-clads. The iron-clad fleet is divided into seven classes. The Monarch, which visited these waters with the remains of Mr. Peabody, ranks in the fourth class; the Bellerophon, now on the American station, is in the fifth class. The first class comprises the largest mastless turret-ships: The Devastation, Thunderer, Fury, and Inflexible. These vessels have two screws, two pairs of engines, and they stow 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient for a voyage of 6,000 miles. They have two turrets, and the armament of each consists of 4 thirty-five-ton guns, carrying a 700-pound shot. The navy is manned by 61,000 seamen and marines.

Russia maintains during peace an army of 765,872 men, including the reserves, but the war estimate is 1,213,259. She has also 25 iron-clads in her navy, one of which will probably rank with the first-class vessels of England. Spain shows an army of 151,668, and a navy of 73 screw-steamers, including 7 iron-clads, 24 paddle-steamers, and 13 sailing vessels. Six of the iron-clads were built in England, the oldest of them being the Arapiles, already known to fame. She was built upon French models, and launched in 1864. Without continuing this review through other second-rate nations, it is worthy of remark that Switzerland, notwithstanding her political and geographical position, maintains an armed force of 201,257 men.

These are but summaries gleaned from the information which this book contains. All necessary minutiæ are given, as well upon such questions as those we have indicated as upon commercial, manufacturing, financial, industrial, educational, and, indeed, all points of any importance in their national bearing, and pertaining to all nationalities of moment. The Sandwich Islands is the only independent State approaching to anything like civilization which we do not find mentioned. As an authoritative work of reference the present stands alone; but in comparing the various forms of government throughout the world, and the relative positions in different respects of the nations into which it is divided, its value, beyond the mere purposes of reference, becomes at once apparent. It is soon found to be an interesting as well as an instructive book.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY. The Structure and Functions of the Human Body. By JOHN CLELAND, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Galway. With 158 engravings. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1874.

A MANUAL OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. The Non-Metals. By T. E. THORPE, Ph.D., F. R. S. E., Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian Institute, Glasgow. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1874.

These are two valuable additions to the Messrs. Putnam's advanced science series. Both subjects are treated in a manner admirably adapted to the purpose intended. There is nothing extraneous, but the information is brought down to the latest state of our knowledge, and is given in an attractive yet thoroughly scientific form. Dr. Cleland has very successfully condensed a large amount of matter within a very small space, and, too, without sacrificing an agreeable manner to the demands of conciseness. Beginning with the functions of animals and the history of nucleated corpuscles, he goes on to describe the connective tissues, skeleton, muscles, and skin. Alimentation and digestion are next explained, then the blood and its circulation, respiration, absorption, and the physiology of glandular organs. Four interesting chapters are devoted to the nervous system and the senses, and in one the author has discussed, with much care and judgment, the subjects of reproduction and development. The arrangement of topics may be regarded as in some respects exceptional, but it is well suited to render this branch of science attractive to the reader, who, while desirous of obtaining a good fund of accurate knowledge upon an important subject, does not care to wade through the large text-books of more voluminous writers. At the same time it will be found a most useful aid to the future examination of those books.

Dr. Thorpe's manual is equally to be commended. But being limited to a consideration of the non-metallic elements, it necessarily is a less complete reflection of the present condition of chemical science as a whole. It would have been impossible, however, to do as much for chemistry as for physiology in the same small space, and the publishers have certainly taken the wiser course in giving a very sufficient treatise upon one section rather than what must have been a very imperfect outline of the whole. There is no index in the book, which, although a temporary inconvenience, we accept as a favorable indication that other volumes are to follow, wherein the metals and organic chemistry are to be treated. The former of these is indeed promised, but why omit the latter? Dr. Thorpe has not made any mention of the metallic character of hydrogen. Graham's investigations in that direction are so instructive to the student, not only directly but indirectly, as showing the value of inductive inquiry, that they ought to find a place in every chemical manual. It may not be too late for the author to supply this omission in the next volume. We are glad, however, to notice that he has given some credit to that chemist for his labors on the diffusion of gases, a credit which it has become too much the custom among recent writers or compilers of chemical text-books to appropriate to themselves.

THE PORTABLE ATLAS. Constructed and engraved by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1874.

The sixteen maps comprised in this volume are well engraved, exceedingly clear, and with one exception only, so far as we have been able to detect, they are accurate. There is no map of Polynesia, which we consider an important omission that ought to be corrected. But the inaccuracy is in the map of the Dominion of Canada. Newfoundland is not a part of the Dominion, although represented here to be; while Manitoba and British Columbia are parts of the Dominion, and they are left out. Many of the other maps are open to improvement, but it is not necessary to offer any particular suggestion. If a general one be needed, we will merely add that a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society might have been expected to render his work more complete. The number of places mentioned could have well been doubled without any sacrifice of clearness.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Primitive Culture. New-York: H. Holt & Co.

Central Asia. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

The Birth of Chemistry. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Guiseppe's Home. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

Life of G. D. Bayard. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Theology and Morality. New-York: Thos. Whittaker.

Willow Brook. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

Gates of Prayer. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

Essays on Educational Reformers. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

Science Gossip. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The White Rose. New-York: National Temperance Society.

Sermons. Boston: Ginn Brothers.

Phineas Redux. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Ship Ahoy! New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Lottie Darling. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Building Construction, vol. IV. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Elements of Zoölogy. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Inorganic Chemistry. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Pet; or, Pastimes and Penalties. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Proceedings of the New-York State Christian Convention. Syracuse: T. W. Durston.

CURIOUS ACTION FOR LIBEL.

In the Dublin Consolidated Chamber on Feb. 17, an extraordinary case came before the court on a motion for leave to plead. The action is brought by Sir William Carroll, formerly Lord Mayor of Dublin, to recover damages laid at £500, from Michael Angelo Hayes, a well-known Dublin artist, for an alleged libel. The summons and plaint sets out that the plaintiff is a duly qualified medical man, and that the defendant, while he well knew this, did, in a caricature portrait, represent the plaintiff in the form and costume of a clown in a circus, with a leering and ridiculous expression of countenance, with his left leg and foot swollen to a ridiculous size and bandaged in a ridiculous manner, in allusion to plaintiff, who, shortly before the publication, had an attack of gout. It also represented his left hand awkwardly and ridiculously extended, as if for the purpose of solicitation, and with his right hand in his breeches-pocket, from which a handkerchief or something of the kind is hanging, exhibiting thereon the word "Knighthood," with a note of admiration after the said word, and containing immediately under the said caricature false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory matter of and concerning the plaintiff, and as if uttered by the plaintiff, viz., the words following: "Is there anything I can go for to fetch for to carry for to get a lord mayor, a collector general, a city marshal, an apothecary general, a city treasurer, or a town councillor, or anything everything!" The application on Feb. 17 was for leave to plead a traverse of the publication, a plea of no libel, and a plea of fair comment. Baron Dowse said he certainly thought the plea of fair comment was being carried to an undue extent. Defendant's counsel agreed to admit the publication, and the plea of fair comment was allowed.

A QUASI-UNIVERSAL ARTILLERY.

The *Börsenzeitung*, of Berlin, says that the German system of artillery has now been adopted by many foreign States in all parts of the world. The Government of Chili has ordered two field batteries to be armed with the Krupp guns, and the greater part of the Spanish artillery is composed of guns made according to the same system. A portion of the army of Japan is already armed with the Prussian needle-gun, and Krupp guns will probably also be introduced in that country. The same guns are now adopted by Russia, Belgium, and Roumania. The Turkish Government has ordered a number of them for its field artillery; Italy has converted its bronze guns according to the Krupp breech-loading system, and Austria will gradually replace its field guns by Krupp breechloaders. The use of the German naval gun is even more general than that of the field guns. Austria has long used them, and even China possesses a considerable number of them. As to France, she would have had Krupp guns both for her field and her marine artillery long ago, if there were any prospect of her orders being executed, for she entered into negotiations with that object in 1867.

THE JEWS IN ITALY.

Dr. Berliner has published an article in the *Jüdische Presse* describing the condition of the Jews in Italy. There are five synagogues in Rome, two of which belong to the Spanish and the rest to the Italian rite. They are called Scuola del Tempio, (which is said to have existed at Rome since the time of Titus,) Catalona, Castiliano, Sizilano, and Scuola Nova. All these synagogues are in one building, but they all have separate entrances from different streets. The reason of this is that the Inquisition would only allow one synagogue in Rome, and it was only with great difficulty and by means of a lavish expenditure of money that permission was obtained to retain the rest on condition that they should all be lodged in the same building. The Talmud was on the Index of the Inquisition, and none of the synagogues were allowed to have even a single copy of it. There are altogether 4,500 Jews in Rome, most of whom are in a destitute condition.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
300	West. Union....c.	74¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	31
1100	do.	74¾	500	do.	31⅛
1800	do....c.	74⅝	500	do.	31
1000	do.	74⅝	800	do.	30⅞
600	do....c.	74½	400	do.	31
1300	do.	74½	1400	Lake Shore	80¼
1200	do.	74⅝	1400	do.	80⅛
100	do....s3.	74⅝	800	do....s3.	80⅛
300	N. Y. C. & Hud. c.	104¼	800	do....s3.	80
500	do....s. 60.	104⅛	100	do....s3.	79⅞
200	do.	104¼	1050	do.	80
400	Pacific Mail	42⅝	200	do....s3.	80
200	do.	42½	1200	do.	80⅛
300	do.	42⅝	100	N. Western Pf.	73
300	do.	42½	100	do.	72¾
400	do.	42⅝	200	Rock Island	106¾
100	do.	42¾	500	do....c.	106¾
500	Erie Railway	46½	100	do.	106⅝
700	do.	46⅜	200	do.	106½
1000	do.	46¼	100	do....c.	106½
200	Harlem	130	100	do.	106⅝
200	Harlem Pf.	129	100	Atlantic & Pac.	18⅛
100	Union Pac....c.	34¼	1500	St. Paul	42⅞
200	do....s3.	34¼	60	do.	42⅝
100	do....c.	34⅜	100	do.	42¾
21	do.	34	1600	do.	42½
50	do.	34½	500	do.	42¾
100	North-western	55¾	200	do.	42⅝
200	do.	55⅝	200	St. Paul Pf.	69½
100	do.	55½	100	do.	69⅜
300	do.	55⅜	100	do.	69¼
200	do.	55¼	100	do.	69⅛
400	do.	55⅛	100	do.	69¼
200	do.	55	200	Tol. & Wab.	48¼
100	do.	54⅞	100	do.	48⅛
100	do.	54¾	800	do.	48
100	do.	54⅝	500	do.	47⅞
500	do.	54¾	1000	do.	47¾
600	do.	54⅞	300	do.	47⅞
500	do....s60.	54¼	400	do.	48
700	do....b3.	55	200	do....c.	48
800	do.	54⅞	300	do.	48⅛
200	do....b3.	54⅞	50	do.	48
100	do.	54¾	300	do....s3.	48

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Amount	Stock	Price
$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119½	$3,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	119½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ....12.	120¾	800	do....small.	118¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....12.	118⅝	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	119¼
			1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	118½
			1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. 12.	116

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
$16,000	Tenn. 6s old	89	300	Pac. Mail....b. c.	42⅝
21,000	Tenn. 6s N. ex c.	69⅞	600	do.	42¾
1,000	Missouri 6s	95¾	300	do....b3.	42⅞
4,000	do....c.	96	300	do.	42⅞
5,000	N. C. 6s, S. T., 3d class	9½	300	do.	43
			100	do....b3.	43
10,000	S. C. 6s, new, J. & J.	9½	200	do....s3.	43
			25	do.	42⅞
7,000	N. Y. S. B'ty L. reg.	107	800	do.	43⅛
			300	do.	43
3,000	A. & S. 1st	102	100	do....b30.	43¼

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
300	N. Y. C. & H....s3.	104	200	do.	71
500	do.	104	100	do.	70¾
100	do....s5.	103⅞	200	do.	71
700	do.	103⅞	10	New-Jersey Cen.	104½
600	Erie	46⅝	300	do.	105¼
400	Harlem	130½	200	Rock Island	106½
100	Mich. Cen.	89½	500	Tol. & Wab.	47⅞
200	Un. Pacific....s3.	34⅜	1300	do.	47¾
700	do....b3.	34⅜	100	do.	47⅞
900	do.	34¼	300	do.	48
400	Lake Shore....s3.	79½	200	do....s3.	47⅞
3700	do.	79½	100	do....b4.	48
20	do.	79¾	1200	St. Paul	42⅞
500	do....b3.	79½	200	do....s3.	42⅞
300	do.	79½	300	St. Paul Pf.	69¼
600	do.	79⅝	100	C., C., C. & Ind.	80
100	do....s30.	79¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	30½
500	do.	79½	500	do.	30⅝
100	do....s3.	79⅜	500	do....s3.	30½
300	do.	79¼	200	do.	30⅝
600	do.	79⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.	30⅛
300	do.	79¼	100	do....s3.	30
300	Pacific Mail	42⅝			

NEW-YORK, March 3—P. M.

The Wall Street markets are further depressed to-day by the *Bearish* temper prevailing at the Stock Exchange. The sales of Gold are dull at 112¼ ₩ cent., and in Exchange on London, while some effort was made early in the day to advance the price, the closing Cash sales were lower than yesterday, and the trade demand by no means equal to the readiness of the Bankers to draw. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., through Messrs. Junius S. Morgan & Co., London, have recently placed $5,000,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Lehigh Valley Road, against which negotiation they are now drawing. This sum following so soon the larger negotiation of $10,000,000 for the Baltimore and Ohio Road, through the same London channel, is supplying all the Exchange needed after the employment of the Cotton Bills made at the South and sold through the New-York market, were coming forward quite freely. The 60 days rate at the close of business was $4 83¼@$4 84 to the £ Sterling on actual Cash sales on the Street.

Money is dull at 4@5 ₩ cent. on call loan, owing to the *Bearish* turn against the Stock market. The great operators are not buying at present to the extent which would require the use of Money on temporary loan. On the contrary the *short* interest in Stocks is on the increase, and, as we have frequently explained, this sort of account requires no Money to carry it on.

In the forenoon there was some inclination to hold up the prices for the Railroads and Western Telegraph, at the Stock Exchange Board, but there was no real strength to the market, and after 1:30 P. M. the quotations gave way ½@1 per cent., and continued weak to the close of the Exchange at 3 P. M. In the Public Funds of the United States the changes were slight from yesterday. The Railroad Bonds generally steady.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 3.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¾	120⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119½	119⅜
American Gold	112⅜	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104¼	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	106⅝
Pacific Mail	42½	42⅝
St. Paul Common	42⅞	42¾
Western Union	74⅞	74⅜
Union Pacific	34¼	34⅛
Lake Shore	80¼	79¼
Toledo and Wabash	48¼	47⅞
Harlem	130½	130
North-west	55⅜	54⅞
North-west Preferred	73¼	71
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅜	30
Adams Express	95½	96
United States Express	71	71
Wells-Fargo Express	75½	75
American Express	63½	64
Delaware and Lackawanna	110½	109½
Central New-Jersey	104½	105
Panama	116¾	115¾
St. Paul Preferred	69⅛	69¼
Erie	46½	46⅝
Atlantic and Pacific	18	18⅛

The Sub-Treasury paid out in Gold to-day, on March Interest, $330,000, and took in $530,000 in Gold for Customs.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	North Missouri 1st	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	94	Han. & St. Jo. 8s Con.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	94	Del., Lack. & W. 2d	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½	Del., L. & W. 7s Con.	103½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	94½
N. Y. Cen. 1st, reg.	106	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	87¼
N. Y. Cen. 1st, coup.	106½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	90
Erie 1st Extended	102½	Galena & Chic. Ex.	100
Erie 2d 7s, '79	99	Galena & Chic. 2d	98½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	104⅜
Long Dock Bonds	98½	Morris & Essex 1st	106⅛
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F. '65	104¼	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	105½
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	100	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Alb. & Susq. 1st bs.	102	N. J. Cen. Conv.	101⅝
Alb. & Susq. 2d bs.	99½	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 1st	105¼
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	98¼	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2d	101
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	110	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	100
Mich. So. 7 p. ct. 2d	99⅞	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	88½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	103¾	Chic. & Alton S. F.	110
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101¼	Chic. & Alton 1st	105
Cleve. & Tol. n. bs.	97	Chic. & Alton In.	98
Cleve., P. & Ash. o. bs.	100¼	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93¼
Cleve., P. & Ash. n. bs.	97	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	92
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs.	98½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	81
Buffalo & E. new bs.	96⅝	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	92
Lake Shore Div. bs.	96¾	Dub. & S. City 2d div.	88
Lake S. Con. C. bs.	97	S. L. & Iron M. 1st	94¾
Lake S. Con. reg. bs.	97	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	106
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	98	M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D.	94⅞
Cen. Pacific Gold bs.	97¼	M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	88
Union Pacific 1st bs.	85⅛	Mil. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	91
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	82	Mil. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	80
Union Pac. In. 10s	77¼	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	81
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct. '75	103¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	80½
B. & S. Ills. R. 1st 8s	94	Marietta & Cin. 1st	100
Alton & T. H. 1st	100½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	94
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86¼	Joliet & Chic. 1st	102
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	90¼
Chic. & N. W. Con. bs.	90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	64
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bs.	89	Tol., P. & War. W. D.	81
Chic. & N. W. 1st	101	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	85¾	Bos., H. & E. 1st	29¼
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	102¾	Bos., H. & E. guar.	43

A Bill has passed both Houses of Congress to relieve Gen. Thomas Hillhouse, our New-York Sub-Treasurer, of all personal responsibility for the fraud perpetrated by Johnson about eighteen months ago in the sales and diversion of the proceeds of Internal Revenue Stamps to the amount of $185,000.

The Treasurer of the State of Tennessee, Mr. Morrow, writes as follows of the State resources to pay and continue to pay the Interest on the State Debt as recently refunded:

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1874.

M. B. McMahon, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: The State commenced this month paying the interest due in July, having a considerable amount of funds on hand, on which we are getting no interest. We are prepared to pay interest on every bond that has been registered, and on the new or funded bonds, at a rebate of one-half of one per cent. per month, being same rate the State pays. With the funds already in hand, the Treasury will, by the 1st day of May—or June, at furthest—have every dollar in hand necessary to meet the interest, and all from the revenue collections proper. Tennessee finances never seemed so bright as at present. The people are pleased that we are about to get straight once more. In my position, I see citizens from every county, and no sentiment even squinting toward repudiation could muster enough men in Tennessee to form a regiment. All agree that, having started afresh on our new financial career, there must be no turning back. I predict that the next Legislature will be even sounder on State credit than the last one.

It is expected that next week will determine the status of what is known here as the "new issue" Bank of Tennessee money. The case which is set for next Monday before our Supreme Court seeks to make the Bank of Tennessee receive these notes, issued by her in 1861, in payment of debts due the bank. No question is before the court that affects the revenues of the State. In fact, there are now enough solvent debts due the bank (and cash assets) to absorb every dollar of the new issue, so that it could not come in for taxes. The proof shows that this "new issue" was not issued for war purposes, but in the usual way—in discounts, &c.—and there is no doubt but that the bank should take it for its debts. Thousands of dollars (the amount outstanding is less than $900,000) are held by parties owing the bank, and will be paid in at once if the question is decided in their favor.

The assessment of taxable property in the State for 1873 shows an increase of about $50,000,000, while the executive officers think the assessment for 1874 will show an additional increase over 1873 of $50,000,000.

The State will continue to pay interest before maturity, with the discount, at rate of six per cent. per annum off, so that if you or your friends have any July coupons let them send them on at once.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100¾
City 6s, new	102⅞	103
Camden and Amboy	124	124½
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	115½	115¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	21	21¼
Northern Central	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	99½	99¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	97

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $3,934,686.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities for investment at current rates.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—First mortgage bondholders desirous of joining for the purpose of protecting their common interest, with the foreign holders of first mortgage bonds, who are now united to the extent of over two million dollars, are requested to communicate immediately with
HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	43	Hides, No.	311
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Hides, bales	60
Cotton, bales	1,490	Leather, rolls	26,048
Copper, bbls	12	Pork, pkgs	408
Copper, cakes	40	Beef, pkgs	155
Dried Fruit, pkgs	400	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,957
Eggs, bbls	1,218	Grease, pkgs	28
Flour, bbls	15,983	Lard, pkgs	654
Wheat, bushels	54,320	Lard, kegs	550
Corn, bushels	41,100	Stearine, pkgs	70
Oats, bushels	11,585	Butter, pkgs	2,872
Rye, bushels	6,900	Cheese, pkgs	2,398
Malt, bushels	2,450	Tallow, pkgs	56
Barley, bushels	5,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	882
Grass-seed, bags	257	Starch, bxs	1,200
Beans, bbls	98	Tea, hf. chests	5,164
Corn-meal, bbls	130	Tobacco, hhds	383
Corn-meal, bags	3,840	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	445
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	1,009
Hemp, bales	5	Wool, bales	71
Hops, bales	46		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship Fort Regent, for Liverpool—500 tcs. Lard, 50 hhds. Tallow, 300 bbls. Resin, 23,906 bushels Corn, 320 bales Cotton, 1,200 Staves.

By the bark R. F. Herriman, for Havre—385 hhds. Tobacco, 180 tcs. Lard, 30 bbls. Potashes, 894 bdls. Hides, 3,600 Staves.

By the bark Alert, for Rotterdam—22,462 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Svalen, for Cronstadt—2,655 bbls. Resin, 20 tons Dyewood.

By the bark Kosmos, for Hamburg—2,519 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Georgia, for Cardenas—1,500 Shooks, 529 Empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner Alzena, for Cardenas—2,000 Shooks, 335 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig Dart, for St. Thomas—460 tons Coal.

By the brig Pola, for Rio Janeiro—180 cases Chairs, 3 cases Trucks, 4 cases Car Springs, 200 pkgs. Lard, 4,650 cases Petroleum, 100 bbls. Resin, 83 bxs. Clocks, 100 kegs Nails, 100 bxs. Sugar, 600 bxs. Fire-crackers.

By the steamer Columbus, for Havana—645 pkgs. Lard, 35 bxs. Bacon, 142 tcs. Ham, 1,500 cases Petroleum, 500 bbls. Flour, 6 pkgs. Butter, 25 bxs. Oysters, 100 bbls. Beans, 2,200 reams Paper, 20 cases Primers, 4 cases Muskets, 5 cases Revolvers, 27 bbls. Brass, 2 bales Belting, 10 bbls. Beef, 25 cases Rifles, 20 bxs. Milk, 4,301 bags Rice.

By the bark St. Ursula, for Rio Janeiro—1,100 cases Petroleum, 25 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Beef, 1,000 bxs. Fire-crackers, 318 cases Lard, 6 tcs. Ham, 300 bbls. Resin, 12 bxs. Axes, 46 bxs. Drugs, 53 pkgs. Domestics, 9 casks Chimneys, 10,802 pieces Lumber.

By the brig Guiding Star, for Cardenas—26 pkgs. Machinery, 50 bbls. Cement, 350 Empty Hogsheads, 500 bags Rice, 400 bags Corn, 500 sacks Salt, 200 tcs. Lard, 200 bbls. Flour.

By the schooner Acara, for Maracaibo—1,300 bbls. Flour, 28 bbls. Sugar, 600 gallons Petroleum, 860 pkgs. Lard, 12 bales Domestics, 20 bales Cassia, 16 cases Rope, 68 bbls. Resin, 16 bbls. Cement, 2 bbls. Tallow, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 12 pkgs. Crackers, 100 pkgs. Fish, 31 pkgs. Hardware, 32 pkgs. Tallow, 1 Cart, 41 pkgs. Glassware, 24 cases Chairs, 24 cases Soap.

By the brig C. A. Hoard, for St. Johns, P. R.—200 bbls. Flour, 85 bbls. Pork, 315 pkgs. Lard, 50 pkgs. Butter, 100 pkgs. Brooms, 500 reams Paper, 200 bxs. Cheese, 50 bbls. Bread, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 100 bbls. Onions, 200 bxs. Candles, 50 bbls. Corn-meal, 3,351 gallons Petroleum, 125 tons Ice, 31 pkgs. Rope, 120 bbls. Gasoline, 817 bdls. Shooks.

ASHES—Pots have been firm and in demand at $6 75 @$7 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls wholly nominal.

COCOA—Has been sparingly dealt in, since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 27c.@30c.; Caracas at 16c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Grenada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c., with 400 bags reported sold on private terms; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₩ lb. The business since Jan. 26 has been summed up thus: The sales include 1,336 bags Guayaquil, mostly on time, at prices equivalent to 9c.@10c., gold; 163 bags Caracas at about 16c., gold, for ordinary, and 25c.@30c., currency, for superior; 131 bags Maracaibo, part for export, at 23c.@27c., gold, according to quality, and 484 bags Trinidad, at 8¾c.@9c., currency, part on time; also, 400 bags Guayaquil, for export, on private terms.

COFFEE—The offerings of Rio have been on a reduced scale, and holders have been insisting on extreme rates, checking business, though a good demand has been noted for desirable samples. Sales have been made of 1,114 bags, by the Ontario, at 26c., and 1,059 bags by the Pepita, at 25c., gold, leaving the stock in first hands here this evening 40,741 bags. At Baltimore 2,500 bags, by the Yamoaden, were resold at 26c., gold. Other kinds have been scarce and held higher, but have been without further movements of importance. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here is 31,526 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 23½c.@23¾c.; fair, 23¾c.@25c.; good, 25¾c.@26c.; prime, 26½c.@26¾c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23½c.@28c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 25½c.@27c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@25c.; Laguayra, 25½c.@27c.; Costa Rica, 24½c.@26½c.; San Domingo, 22c.@22½c.; and Jamaica, 24c.@26½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been slow of sale for early delivery, yet has not varied materially as to values. Sales, 1,337 bales, (of which 530 bales were to arrive,) including 934 bales to shippers and 403 bales to spinners. For forward delivery a less active business has been reported, with prices quoted 1-32c.@⅛c. higher, closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,450 bales, of which 4,350 bales were on last evening, and 13,100 bales to-day, with 500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; April, 15 17-32c.; May, 15 31-32c.; June, 16 5-16c.@16 31-32c.; July, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,490 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 12,344 bales, and thus far this week, 54,842 bales, against 57,719 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,107,010 bales, against 2,747,771 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(three days)—Exports to Great Britain, 30,512 bales; to the Continent, 25,699 bales. Stock—In New-York, 132,358 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 809,969 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Quoted down to 20c.@25c. for fresh, on a restricted business, chiefly at 22½c.@23½c.; Limed dull at 12c.@17c.

FISH—A good demand prevails for the leading kinds of stock, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale, with values quoted firm. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 75@$5 75 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$26; No. 2 at $14@$17; No. 3 at $11 50@$13 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sold to the extent of 1,000 bxs. on private terms, closing at $2 60.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been reported since our last at, in some instances, rather easier prices; sales, 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 05@$3 10; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 40@$3 45; 200 bbls. Currants at 6⅜c.; 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 13c.; 100 bales Grenoble Walnuts, 500 frails Dates, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered less freely, and has been quoted rather firmer, but has been less active, buyers having been unwilling to operate to any considerable extent at the higher rates claimed for desirable grades of stock, especially shipping extras, in lines. Minnesota extras were in somewhat better request on home trade account, particularly patent stock. The sales reported since our last have been 11,450 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 35; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 40@$6 60; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 75, mostly at $7@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 65, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7; low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 30@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 30@ 7 75
Extra City	6 40@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@10 75
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 60@10 75

Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on a fair jobbing trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 875 bbls., in lots, at from $6 45@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras, ₩ bbl.... Canada and California Flour continues scarce, quiet, and nominal.... Rye Flour has been moderately sought after at $4 75@$5 85 for poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine, ₩ bbl.... Corn-meal has been quiet, but quoted steady within the range of from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 85 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 485 bbls.... Bag-meal has been in demand within the range of $1 42½@$1 45 for Coarse; $1 49@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 70 for White, ₩ 100 lbs.... Buckwheat Flour at $2 90@$3 50 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ₩ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—A fair, though less active movement has been reported in Spring Wheat, which opened stronger as to values. The purchases were mainly for export, though partly for milling. Toward the close the market was tame, and somewhat weaker, especially for other than strictly prime to choice samples, the offerings of which latter were comparatively moderate. In Winter Wheat there has been very little animation, prices continuing quite irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 59 for prime to very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 58 for prime samples, which was the closing quotation; $1 51@$1 53 for ordinary to strictly choice No. 2 do., closing at about $1 52 for good average and $1 53 for strictly choice stock; $1 48@$1 51 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, mostly at $1 49@$1 50 for fair to very good samples; $1 47@$1 56 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 70 for White Michigan.... A more urgent demand prevailed for Corn, in good part for home trade account, with prices quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, on restricted offerings of the better qualities. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 78c.@82c. for ordinary to choice new mixed Western, mainly at 79c.@80½c. for fair ordinary to good average lots; 79c.@83c. for new Yellow do.; 78½c.@81c. for new White do.; 79c.@82c. for Yellow Southern.... Rye inactive and weak within the range of 98c.@$1 02.... Barley in moderate request, with sales reported of 11,000 bushels at $2 for Canada West; $2 05 for prime French, and $1 75 for two-rowed State.... Barley-malt quiet at about late rates.... Oats have been quoted a shade higher, with prime lines wanted and offered sparingly. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 61c.@63c. for mixed Western; 62c.@64c. for White do., from

[illegible]

we are of the opinion that during the next few weeks there will be no material change in prices; but that we may expect a fair, steady demand, causing, without excitement, the natural and gradual reduction of stock, which is desirable at this season of the year. The following are the sales during the month, as reported: 1,542,500 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 30c.@65c.; 75,000 lbs. Combing and Delaine, 40c.@65c.; 10,000 lbs. Tub-washed, 55c.; 109,260 lbs. Scoured, 52c.@$1 20; 1,305,000 lbs. California, 17c.@35c.; 121,500 lbs. Oregon, 36c.@40c.; 532,000 lbs. Texas, 22½c.@38c.; 506,200 lbs. Cape, 32c.@40c.; 55,300 lbs. Montevideo, 35c.@38½c.; 54,300 lbs. Mestiza, 10,000 lbs. Banda Oriental, 44,500 lbs. Noils, 38c.@90c.; 230,000 lbs. Donskoi, 27c.@38c.; 297,200 lbs. Australian, 48c.@52c.; 10,000 lbs. Nevada, 35c.; 31,500 lbs. Colorado, 19c.@21c.; 122,000 lbs. Mexican, 21c.; 58,800 lbs. Orients, 522,000 lbs. South American, 100,000 lbs. Egyptian, 150,000 lbs. Rio Grande, 75,000 lbs. China. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were 1,487 bales and bags. Coastwise: Texas, 309 bales; New-Orleans, 654 bales; San Francisco, 642 bales; Savannah, 9 bales; Southern ports, 6 bales. The importations as reported are: London, 105 bales; Liverpool, 19 bales; Curacoa, 7 bales; Glasgow, 15 bales; Montevideo, 30 bales; Havana, 1 bale; Buenos Ayres, 50 bales; Antwerp, 30 bales.

FREIGHTS—The freight market has shown rather more firmness, with a somewhat better inquiry noted for berth room, chiefly for grain. In the chartering line business has been comparatively tame in the local market, but rates have been maintained on a restricted offering of tonnage.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 450 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@7-16d. ₩ lb.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10d.; 8,000 bushels do. at 10½d. ₩ bushel; 100 tons Oil-cake at 33s. 9d. ₩ ton; and, by sail, 1,200 Staves on private terms. Also a British brig, 127 tons, with Sugar and Cotton, reported from Aracaju, at 45s. and ⅝d.; a British bark, 349 tons, with do. and do., reported from Maceio, at 30s. and ⅝d.; another, 306 tons, with Cotton and Sugar, (the latter for ballasting,) reported from Pernambuco, at ½d. and 27s. 6d.... Also a German ship, 630 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at £2,000, option of London.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Wheat, at 10d. ₩ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 3s. ₩ bbl., to complete cargo. Also a British ship, 724 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For the British Channel, two British brigs, 232 and 197 tons; two German brigs, 360 and 220 tons, and a German schooner, 122 tons, with general cargo, mostly Tobacco, reported from Bahia, at 37s. 6d.@45s.; also a British bark, 536 tons, with Sugar, reported from Java, at 65s. to the United Kingdom, or 67s. 6d. to the Continent, and a German bark, 489 tons, with Rice, reported from Bangkok, at 75s.... For Cardiff, by steam, 50 tons Oil-cake, at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton.... For Falmouth and orders, an American bark, 405 tons, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. to the Continent, or 7s. 3d. to the German Baltic.... For Havre, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard and 300 bxs. Bacon at ⅛c. ₩ lb.... For Bremen or Hamburg, a British bark, 799 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₩ bbl.... For Lisbon and orders, a Portuguese brig, 306 tons, with Coffee, reported from Bahia at 47s. 6d.... For Cadiz or Seville, an American schooner, 488 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported at 45s.@50s.... For Marseilles, a French bark, 318 tons, with Teelseed, reported from Bangkok, at 112½f., and a British bark, 468 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 55s.@65s.... For Gibraltar and Genoa, an American bark, 970 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Genoa, by sail, 150 tcs. Tallow, on private terms.... For the West Indies two American brigs, 320 and 290 tons, and a British brig, 293 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Hampton Roads, a British brig, 223 tons, with general cargo, reported from Pernambuco, at 32s. 6d. and 5 ₩ cent.... For Boston, a German bark, 464 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 40s.@65s.... For New-York, two British brigs, 214 and 206 tons, with general cargo, reported from Pernambuco, at 30s. Messrs. Hartshorne & King, proprietors of the *American Lloyds' Register of Shipping* have favored us with the supplement for February to that work, containing reports of a number of vessels.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—8, Luddington vs. Cudney, &c.; 18, Walsh vs. Clancy; 44, McHenry vs. Hazard; 49, Miller, &c., vs. Brown; 50, Same vs. Same; 54, Rogers vs. North American Neuchatel Paving Company; 55, Baird vs. The Mayor, &c.; 60, Simmons vs. Simmons; 70, Jacobson vs. Bassford; 75, Cormier, &c., vs. Batty; 78, People ex rel. Foster vs. Department Public Parks; 84, Sonneborn vs. Lavazelle, &c.; 91, Hunt, &c., vs. Brennan, &c. Call 101, Cameron vs. Hein, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Larremore, JJ.—Non-enumerated Motions—22, In the matter, &c., Department of Public Parks, &c.; 18, Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 21, Marshall vs. Marshall; 39, —— vs. ——; 40, —— vs. ——. Preferred Causes—79, The People ex rel. Leary vs. Lane; 80, The People ex rel. Kasinki vs. The Mayor, &c.; 81, The People ex rel. Tenth National Bank vs. Green, &c.; 82, The People ex rel. Fullerton vs. Board of Estimate and Apportionment; 83, The People ex rel. Dunphy vs. Board of Estimate and Apportionment; 84, The People ex rel. McGowan vs. Board of Estimate and Apportionment; 85, The People ex rel. Harkan vs. Board of Supervisors of Westchester County; 86, The People ex rel. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments; 87, The People ex rel. Phelps, District Attorney, vs. Fancher; 88, The People ex rel. Griesler vs. Stuyvesant; 89, In the matter, &c., Donovan; 90, Gilman vs. Redington; 91, Gilman vs. Gilman; 92, McClellan et al., Executors, vs. Reddington et al.; 93, Gilman vs. Gilman; 94, Rusk vs. Soutter, Executor, et al.; 95, Platt et al., Executors, vs. Platt; 96, Barnard et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 97, Cunningham, Executor, vs. Cunningham et al.; 98, Murray et al. vs. Wood et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—1024, Brown vs. Warner; 1680, People of New-York vs. De Camp et al.; 1180, Thorp vs. Griffin et al.; 237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 1016, Wilson vs. Holbrook; 872, Dieny vs. Milderberger; 1354½, Murphy, &c., vs. Smith; 760, Barber vs. Clarke; 1306, Claflin et al. vs. Jacoby; 480, Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1220, Duncan vs. Burleigh; 1490, —— vs. ——; 1094, —— vs. ——; 1252, —— vs. ——; 1648, —— vs. ——; 1726, —— vs. ——; 1598, —— vs. ——; 2992, —— vs. ——; 1746, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—763, Consinery vs. Pearsall; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 637, Beveridge vs. Day; 741, Roscher vs. Frank et al.; 1023, Brown vs. Combes et al.; 871, Fitzgibbons vs. Sloan; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 865, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 783, Livingston vs. Keech; 469, Griffin et al. vs. Force; 533, Ellis vs. Black; 673, Morey vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—862, Shephard vs. Fredericks et al.; 848, L. & P. S. Company vs. Stewart et al.; 1050, Meredith et al. vs. The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild; 880, Jakob vs. Lelanne et al.; 830, American Med. Company vs. Kessler; 898, Whiting Arms Company vs. Barlow et al.; 1484, Grant vs. Taylor; 870, Keep vs. Kauffman et al.; 650, Doyle et al. vs. Sharp; 1490, Hickey vs. Mayor, &c.; 622, Iglestrom vs. Buck; 28, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 730, Urbach vs. Doughaday; 828, Frazier vs. Keyser.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Daly, JJ.—108, Stringer vs. Lochstein; 111, McLoughlin vs. Grey; 134, Schytlin vs. Oppenheim; 135, Wines vs. Marvin; 139, Strugel vs. Katemeyer; 141, Pino vs. Darcy; 143, Goldstein vs. Edelsohn; 144, Munroe vs. Brown; 6, —— vs. ——; 100, —— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3344, Decker, Jr., vs. Austen et al.; 4611, The Simonds Manufacturing Company vs. Witherbee; 3844, Newburge vs. Glover; 4321, Silleck, Jr., vs. Brennan; 3380, Trimble vs. Doran; 3312, Tiffany et al. vs. Cowing; 3326, Aldrich vs. Welch; 2758, Veith vs. Wagner; 3725, Shaw et al. vs. Carll et al.; 3726, Fersenheim vs. Carll et al.; 3318, Friedman vs. Krafter; 3384, Moos vs. Michaels et al.; 3386, Hoffman vs. Betts; 3388, Feldman vs. Jack; 3390, Rouse vs. Beach.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3641, Mudgett vs. Woodruff; 3327, Hill et al. vs. Collingsworth; 3331, Hoe et al. vs. Nye; 3203, Tucker vs. Smith; 3807, Hoyt vs. McKenning; 4316, Blum, Jr., vs. O'Sullivan; 4499, Wheeler et al. vs. Moore et al.; 4647, Egberts vs. Walters et al.; 3385, Friedman et al. vs. Judge; 3387, Watt vs. Knellas; 3389, Richard et al. vs. Haas; 3391, Pretzfelder vs. Rubenstein; 3393, Malliriari vs. King; 3407, Goldmark vs. Clifford; 3392, Rosenback vs. The New-Jersey Steam-boat Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—4158, Ingersoll vs. Reilly; 4417, Mahoney vs. Stappers et al.; 3203½, Bogert vs. Carney et al.; 3290, Walach vs. Oppen; 4441, White vs. Packard; 4626, Payne et al. vs. Keyes et al.; 4419, Willard vs. Lambert; 4650, Dunkin vs. Moore; 4145, Keyser & Works vs. Keyes et al.; 3097, McKellar vs. Meyers; 3779, Goodheart vs. Irving; 3686, Doelimer vs. Ohm et al.; 4157, Merchant et al. vs. McCahill; 4418, The Brewers' and Malsters' Insurance Company vs. Lauris; 4105, Heins et al. vs. Sherman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John J. Williamson, burglary and receiving stolen goods; Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, James H. Blood, libel.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Belcher et al. vs. Bolton; Kitchen vs. Halstead; Brown vs. Eyre; Shloss vs. Lichtenstein; Grocers' Bank vs. McKinley; Judd vs. Hendre; Schwartz vs. Cozzens; Corliss vs. The Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company; Borland vs. Swords; Hastings vs. Lockwood; Frank vs. Conway; Clement vs. Middlefield Manufacturing Company; Chadbourne Manufacturing Company vs. Cromwell; Armstrong vs. Anthony; Baer vs. Deppert; Middleton vs. Tower; Merriam vs. Conrad; orders granted.

Fitzgerald vs. Blake; Gurley vs. Ely; Cuthbert vs. Starbuck; Haskins vs. Meyer; In the matter, &c., Bevans; Borland vs. Fellows; Methodist Book Concern vs. Fitch; Cutting vs. Benchell; Coles vs. Christie; Opdyke vs. Walker; In the matter, &c., Albridge; City Fire Insurance Company vs. McCune; Brown vs. McCunn; motions granted.

Aubain vs. Morrison; Hatch vs. Hatch; In the matter, &c., Mulhoon; memorandums.

Stain vs. Central Park North and East River Railroad Company; order denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve; motion granted.

Lord et al. vs. Birdsall et al.; defendant has leave to serve answer and defend, on payment of plaintiff's costs to date and costs of opposing this motion; judgment and subsequent proceedings to stand as security.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

By Judge Speir.

Knapp vs. Roche; motion that exceptions be heard in first instance at General Term denied; an extra allowance of two per cent. on recovery to plaintiff, thirty days' time to defendant to make a case; all proceedings stayed for ten days, to enable defendant to move for a new trial at Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Merion vs. Gould; motion for reference denied. (See memorandum.)

Aaron vs. Aaron; judgment of divorce for plaintiff.

THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; choice White, $1 85@$1 90; Pennsylvania Red, $1 67@$1 71; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 60@$1 65. Corn quiet; Southern White, 72c.@77c.; do. Yellow, 70c.@73c.; Mixed Western, 58c. Rye dull at 90c. Oats steady; Southern, 57c.@62c.; Western, 55c.@57c. Hay dull at $18@$23. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $16@$16 25. Bulk Meats nominal; loose rib sides, 7⅛c.@7½c.; Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 9½c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee strong at 23c.@26½c. Whisky dull and weak, 97½c.@98c.

THE SEPTENNAT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. ROUHER.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal, under date of Feb. 16, as follows:

"You are already aware that late events have attracted no little attention to Bonapartist men and affairs. After M. Rouher's letter, which has been discussed at length by the French press, we have had one from Prince Napoleon, in which he also gives his opinion on the Septennat. He has written to the *Journal de Paris*, the recognized organ of the Orleans Princes, the few words which you have already noticed, his object being to declare that he will not recognize the Septennat so long as it has not been ratified by universal suffrage. Great astonishment was caused by this declaration, which contrasts with those made by M. Rouher, and which appears to accentuate the scission existing between the Imperialist party, properly so-called, and Prince Napoleon's party, composed principally of a few friends, such as MM. Maurice Richard, the former Minister of Fine Arts; M. Adelon, the former Chef du Cabinet of M. Emile Ollivier, and M. Philis, who all three belong, by their antecedents, to what is known here as the Cabinet of the 2d of January. In order, therefore, to get as near the truth as possible, and to obtain accurate information with regard to the interior organization and projects of the Bonapartists, I had a conversation this morning with M. Rouher, who is their foremost and authoritative representative. M. Rouher received me with that polite frankness of manner which characterises the great statesman. On entering the study of the private residence in the Rue de l'Elysée, where during the last three years the greatest notabilities of the imperial régime have been wont to meet, I found M. Rouher in the act of cutting the leaves of a number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which had just appeared. The leader of the Bonapartists was preparing to celebrate in his own way the festive season of the Semaine Grasse. I need not further remind you how great, even enthusiastic, is the interest which M. Rouher takes in all questions of political and social economy so intelligently discussed in the *Revue*. He is well known to absent himself for days from the Chamber at Versailles in order the better to indulge his favorite study. To intrude, therefore, as little as possible on his valuable time, I told M. Rouher at once the object of my visit. He very courteously replied to my questions with striking precision, and I think you will be interested to hear, as nearly as I can recollect, the exact terms of the conversation:

May I be allowed to ask you what end Prince Napoleon had in view when he published his letter, and what you think of his refusal to recognize the septennal régime? Does Prince Napoleon represent the Bonapartist doctrine in so doing, or is it only his personal opinion?

M. Rouher—Your question is a complex one; I will answer the last point first. You ask whether Prince Napoleon represents the Bonapartist doctrine in refusing to recognize the septennat? Evidently not. It is quite true that, in principle, the Bonapartists only recognize a Government as regular when it has been directly sanctioned or established by the popular vote. If the existing régime was to be for ever established in its present form, we should not be consistent with ourselves if we did not protest against an establishment unsupported by a popular vote. But such is not the case in the present instance. The very name of the Government indicates its transitory nature and its short-lived destiny; it is made for a man, and does not institute a definitive constitution. In speaking of the Septennat you imply an expedient. Under such circumstances it would be carrying to excess the doctrine of the popular right to exact that it should be ratified by a *plébiscite*. In reality the Septennat exists. Will it last over seven years? It is very difficult to blind one's eyes to the fact that the new Assemblies which are to follow the present one will be free to deal as they like with this Septennat, and will confirm or annul its existence, accordingly as the majority belongs to such or such a party; but this is only a contingency. Not to recognize the Septennat under the conditions which I have just pointed out is to deny a manifest fact; and the Imperialist party, which wants above all to do nothing in the least likely to disturb public order, accepts in all confidence the decision which has been taken by the Assembly respecting this intermediate régime. Consequently, as far as I can see, Prince Napoleon has once more only spoken in his own name, and not in that of our party. With regard to your second question—What is the end which the Prince had in view in publishing his letter?—it is more delicate and difficult to answer. To tell you the truth, I do not quite see myself what he is aiming at, and would prefer to leave him to explain the mystery. You know that Prince Napoleon has always shown a great independence of spirit, and that he has very little idea of keeping up any sort of unity of action between himself and the political men who have remained faithful to the cause of the Prince Imperial. It would, therefore, be as unfair on my part to prejudge his intentions as it would be unfair on the part of the public to hold the Bonapartist party responsible for the personal opinions of Prince Napoleon.

(After his reply I might have considered the end of my visit as attained. But I thought I would take advantage of M. Rouher's courteous reception to obtain some information respecting the plan which had been devised to celebrate the anniversary of the Prince Imperial's majority on the 16th of March next.)

May I also be allowed to ask you how far the rumors which are circulated in the press, French and foreign, as well as in society in general, on the manifestation about to take place in honor of the Prince's coming of age, are to be considered as well founded? In the first place, will there be any manifestations whatever, and, if so, what will be their character?

Mr. Rouher—I can give you very definite information on this point. Already for several months the date of the Prince Imperial's majority has engaged the attention of our political friends. For some time past I have been urgently requested to let her Majesty the Empress and the Prince Imperial know how nearly unanimous was the desire that this date should not be allowed to go by unnoticed. On the other hand, the imperial occupants of Chiselhurst, with the confidence which they have ever done me the honor to place in my judgment, consulted me on the same subject. But as there was no hurry, and it was useless to come to any decision so long beforehand, I begged leave to reserve my advice for some time, putting off until the period of my last visit, at the end of January last, the care of making known the exact opinion which my friends would have made known to me up to that time. The delay which I thus obtained was not unfruitful. Indeed, I acquired thereby the conviction that the partisans of the great imperial idea intended for the 16th of March, not a manifestation in the noisy sense which is generally given to the word, but the formal recognition of the new political position which this date conferred on the Prince Imperial. An anniversary of this kind, if the Prince had been on the throne of France, would have been celebrated with great solemnity; it has been the general impression that it ought not to be left unnoticed while he is in exile. It was with this idea that I left for Chiselhurst last month. At Chiselhurst the principal consideration which was evoked on my first mentioning the subject I found to be on the part of the Prince Imperial—the fear lest his military studies should be interrupted by any event which might take possession of his time. You know, of course, that the Prince Imperial is at Woolwich, but you may not be aware of certain interesting circumstances connected with his stay there. He entered as No. 36, that is to say, in one of the lowest ranks of promotion, a place which needed no apology when the short time he had devoted to his preparation was taken into consideration. One of the most striking characteristics of the Prince Imperial is the great spirit of emulation. Thus, after having entered as No. 36 he allowed himself to rest until he had gained a better place, and his industry has been so great and so assiduous that in the intermediate examinations—that is to say, in the examinations which succeed one another until the end of his studies—he has obtained a higher rank. Rising to the rank of twenty-seventh, I think, then to that of sixteenth and twelfth, he obtained in his last preparatory examination for artillery the No. 1. I do not yet know what rank the combined examinations which he has just concluded may have given him, but the place which he has been able to earn he wishes to keep and to confirm, when he finishes his studies, by the certificate of capacity which will be given him on his leaving Woolwich Academy in the month of February next, that is to say, after the lapse of another year. I shall convey to you a correct impression of the whole mind of the Prince if I repeat to you a few lines of a letter which he has addressed to one of my friends. 'If,' says he, 'Fortune ever comes here to seek me she will not find me, like the man in the fable, asleep, but awake and at work. Is not that the best way to deserve her, or to learn to do without her?' I was anxious on my part to reply that I did not see any incompatibility between the intended reception on the 16th of March and the prolongation of his sojourn at Woolwich. These two questions are, in fact, quite distinct, and have no necessary connection with each other. Moreover, the letter which has recently been published in the newspapers gives a thoroughly honest definition of the motive which will animate those who will betake themselves to that reunion. It is gratitude toward one who is no more, and a testimony of affection and confidence in favor of him whom the constitutional laws of the Empire appointed to reign. It is at one and the same time a consolation and a hope. But in taking this step we desire neither agitation nor publicity. We wish to express our loyalty; all else we expect from the spontaneous impulse and the free will of the nation.

On my asking M. Rouher whether he thought this manifestation would bring together a large number of visitors, he replied: 'We do not desire it, but it seems impossible that there should be fewer than from five to six hundred persons. But what, above all, we wish to avoid is to place in the power of the ill-disposed the smallest pretext for political agitation. Firmly as the Prince Imperial is resolved to devote himself to his country when his presence shall be demanded, as firmly is he determined to say and do nothing that might serve as an excuse for false interpretations of his motives, and help to check the efforts of the country to regain her prosperity. The Prince Imperial is patient, and, to use the language of his letter, while waiting for fortune, he still goes on with his work; fortune will come in proportion as France recovers possession of herself and she manifests more and more her imperialist sentiments.'"

THE CHATEAU D'IF.

The ancient State Prison on the Island of Sainte Marguerite, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was lately rescued from the oblivion into which it had fallen by being chosen as the scene of the Ex-Marshal Bazaine's captivity; another, better known, is now applied to the exigencies of the present day. The Château d'If is indeed an old prison, and one not devoid of interesting memories; but it has received at the hands of Dumas so dazzling a halo of romance that no "château en Espagne" seems to belong less to reality than this fortress by the sea. The very custodians of the fine old place regard it as the prison of Dantes and the Abbé Faria, who play so great a part in the novel of *Monte Cristo*, and barely condescend to show the visitor the cell where Mirabeau chafed and stormed like a caged lion. The new inmates of the Château d'If are the Spanish insurgents who took refuge on the Numancia, and sailed to the Algerian port of Mars-el-Kébir. The French Government, having taken charge of them in consequence of diplomatic negotiations, and regarding them as persons in a position resembling that of prisoners of war, it became necessary to find a residence for them from which escape is impossible, and the climate of which sufficiently resembles their own. The Château d'If appears to fulfil these conditions, and has, therefore, been chosen for the purpose.

THE CENTENNIAL.

WHAT HAS THUS FAR BEEN DONE IN ITS BEHALF BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

From the Hartford Courant, March 2.

A brief résumé of the steps that have been taken by the General Government and by the commission appointed under it toward the celebration of the centenary of the national birthday, will aid us in understanding the present situation of the enterprise.

On the 3d of March, 1871, Congress, resolving that it was proper to celebrate the centennial by an exhibition at Philadelphia of the products and arts of the country, in comparison with those of foreign countries, and that this exposition should be under the auspices of the Government of the United States, created a commission, consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory, who should have charge of the exposition, with an alternate for each member. This commission was appointed, on advice of the several Governors, by the President. It was enacted that the Commissioners should not be paid for their services, and that the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending the exhibition. It was also provided that the President, upon information from the Governor of Pennsylvania that provision had been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the exhibition, should make proclamation of the same, and of the time and place of holding it, and communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same.

June 1, 1872, Congress passed another act creating a Centennial Board of Finance, naming the members, there being from each State and Territory twice as many as there are Senators and Representatives. This board was made a body corporate and authorized to issue stock to an amount not to exceed $10,000,000, and to open books of subscription under the direction of the commission. The commission and the Board of Finance both met and organized, and went to work under the acts of Congress. The regulations for the exhibition were decided on, and plans were chosen for the necessary buildings.

July 3, 1873, the President issued his proclamation, in which he recited the fact that the Governor of Pennsylvania had informed him that provision had been made for the necessary buildings. In this he proclaimed that an international exhibition would be opened in Philadelphia April 19, 1876, and close Oct. 19, the same year; and he said: "In the interest of peace, civilization, domestic and international friendship and intercourse, I commend the celebration and exhibition to the people of the United States; and in behalf of this Government and people, I cordially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein."

July 5, 1873, the Secretary of State sent this proclamation to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations, with a copy of the regulations that had been adopted by the commission for the exhibition, and in his circular he said:

> The President indulges the hope that the Government of —— will be pleased to notice the subject, and may deem it proper to bring the exhibition and its objects to the attention of the people of that country, and thus encourage their co-operation in the proposed celebration. And he further hopes that the opportunity afforded by the exhibition for the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of both nations may result in new and still greater advantages to science and industry, and at the same time serve to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship which already happily subsist between the Government and the people of —— and those of the United States.

The following are some of the "regulations," copies of which were sent to foreign nations:

> *Third*—A cordial invitation is hereby extended to every nation of the earth to be represented by its arts, industries, progress, and development.
>
> *Fourth*—A formal acceptance of this invitation is requested previous to March 4, 1874.
>
> *Fifth*—Each nation accepting this invitation is requested to appoint a commission, through which all matters pertaining to its own interest shall be conducted. For the purpose of convenient intercourse and satisfactory supervision, it is especially desired that one member of each such commission be designated to reside at Philadelphia until the close of the exposition.
>
> *Sixth*—The privileges of exhibitors can be granted only to citizens of countries whose Governments have formally accepted the invitation to be represented, and have appointed the aforementioned commission, and all communications must be made through the Governmental commissions.

The German Empire, the Netherlands, Belgium, Mexico, Ecuador, and Hayti accepted this invitation to participate in the exhibition. Last November, it is reported, Secretary Fish sent a private note to our foreign representatives, warning them that the President had no authority to directly "invite" the co-operation of other nations. (What this means, read in the light of his published circular of the date of July 5, 1873, we do not pretend to know.) Jan. 23, 1874, the President issued an order for the several executive departments to be represented in the international exhibition, by such articles and materials as the Government itself (embracing the Smithsonian Institution and the Department of Agriculture) has to show. At the time the Governor of Pennsylvania informed the President that provision had been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the exhibition, there had been no money of any amount raised outside of Pennsylvania. Citizens of that State had subscribed to the stock of the Finance Board about $1,500, and Philadelphia had voted $500,000, and Pennsylvania, conditionally, $1,000,000, the last two sums to be devoted to building a permanent memorial art gallery on the exhibition grounds. Up to this time, partly and perhaps for the most part owing to the panic, no more has been raised. The commission, therefore, considering the Government pledged to an international exhibition, ask the people, through Congress, to aid it and make it worthy of the nation.

DIAMOND HUNTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Kimberley, South Africa, for the purpose of correcting a few errors which, he says, still prevail "at home" regarding the diamond fields:

"The Colesberg Kopje Diamond Mine (he observes) is really at this moment one of the wonders of the world; it contains, I maintain, the largest number of workers in a small space that has been seen in any modern work, and I cannot call to mind any enterprise, excepting the Egyptian Pyramids, where it can have been necessary for such a swarm of human beings to be so closely herded together. Can any of your correspondents cite a few instances? The Kopje is not now so busy as it was some time ago—I will say in October, 1872—when there cannot have been less than 20,000 men employed in a space occupied by 2,500 claims of thirty feet square each. The actual present value of the mine is estimated at £1,000,000; three months ago it was valued at £2,000,000, but claims have fallen sixty per cent. It is proposed to spend £60,000 immediately in rendering the mine safe by removing the outside dangerous reef. Some of the claims are 130 feet deep, and the whole mine, resembling a vast basin, is being emptied by means of the wire-rope tramway system, which has cost an enormous sum in erecting. This can easily be imagined when it is known that every pound weight of wire, every pound weight of deal wood and timber, has cost from 4d. to 6d. per pound for transport alone.

Diamond diggers are not now particularly 'gay;' the diamond market is down, but why it should be so persistently affirmed in England that South African diamonds are not good, that they are only 'Cape,' I cannot conceive. The Cape diamonds are fully as good as any others, the only difficulty being that the bulk are often light yellow, or 'off-color' descriptions, and very handsome ornaments they make. Great numbers of the original claim-holders in the Colesberg Kopje Mine have made small fortunes. I know of at least ten among my own personal friends who will average £8,000 each, all made, it may be said, in two years, out of nothing.

As facts are worth any amount of mere statements, I will tell you as plainly as possible what effect the news of the gold fields has produced at the diamond fields. It will show what is thought here of them, and will serve to confirm all I have stated. Persons in England can have no idea of the furor. Wagons are being brought out, strengthened, and painted; oxen are being bought and £12 per head paid, in place of £7 10s. three months ago. Wagons worth £100 a year ago are now bringing £150 to £170. Household goods are sacrificed at any cost. Ladies, children, and men, all have the gold fever, and look forward with the greatest pleasure to a journey of thirty days through a country almost uninhabited. Diamond claims are almost unsalable; the newspapers teem with advertisements relative to sales of goods belonging to parties who are 'off to the goldfields.' The passenger cart, fare £18 10s., is fully engaged for many weeks to come. In fact, there is a regular rush, for people say, naturally, if diamonds have resuscitated South Africa, what may not be expected of gold? Among other notions is the very prevalent one that the Chinese will flow in, and Capt. Galton's idea that they should be allowed to people Africa, may yet come true. In fact, your readers may expect, for some years to come, to exclaim, as Pliny did so long ago: 'Well, there is always something new from Africa!'"

PHILADELPHIA IN A FOG.

A dense fog on the Delaware Monday morning rendered ferry-boat navigation a matter of great difficulty and danger. Fog-bells were continually ringing and steam-whistles blowing, and yet in spite of these precautions there was a collision between the steam ferry-boat Rebecca Howell, of Kaighn's Point Ferry, and a schooner at anchor in the stream. The steam-boat was approaching the Philadelphia side of the river very slowly, and, a short distance above the navy-yard, came into collision with the schooner. A portion of the woodwork on the after part of the cabin of the steam-boat was crushed in and thrown over on the deck. Four or five men, who were seated behind the woodwork, were thrown with more or less force to the middle of the boat, and the wrecked material fell upon them. There were about 150 persons, mostly working people, on the steam-boat, and a great deal of excitement prevailed among them. When the men who were caught in the ruins were extricated, one of them, named Edmund Randolph, was found to be much injured. Three other men escaped with slight bruises. The jib-boom of the schooner was broken and it swung around a short distance above the heads of a large number of the passengers, fortunately injuring none of them.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Galignani's Messenger, under date of Feb. 16, says: "A horrible crime has just been discovered in the Rue Montyon, at Paris. At No. 8 in that street resided a married couple named Cosonat, with their daughter Anna, aged twenty-one. The husband was a stoker to the Water Company and in receipt of good wages, while the daughter earned four francs a day as a dress-maker. About three weeks ago the house porter remarked that he had seen nothing of the Cosonats for some days, but he took no steps to ascertain the cause of their disappearance. For the past week an unpleasant smell had been remarked to proceed from their apartment, and at length it became so offensive that the concierge gave notice to the Commissary of Police in order to have the rooms opened. An entry having been effected the bodies of the three persons were found in a state of putrefaction. The husband was sitting in a chair, and on the ground near him lay a revolver, three barrels of which had been discharged. The wife and daughter were side by side on the bed, and all three had wounds showing that they had met with a violent death. The decomposition was such that the corpses were black and tumefied, and when an attempt was made to remove that of the young woman, the arm dropped away from the body. It is supposed that the man had first shot his wife, and then gone to fetch his daughter from the shop at which she worked, so as to murder her also, as the last time that any of the family had been seen alive was one afternoon, when those two were seen to return together. The two crimes consummated, he had shot himself. The reports of the firing appear not to have been heard, and what seems more extraordinary is that no inquiry should have been made as to the cause of the absence of the father and daughter from their places of employment."

MILITARY MEN IN OFFICE.

Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, has another grievance. In his late speech before the Southern Historical Society in Atlanta he deprecated the fact that so many military men have obtained office, North and South, since the war. He said "that it was contrary to nature for a man to be both a military genius and a statesman." Again, "the Southern people made the great blunder during the war of putting politicians in command of armies, and now make the still more stupendous blunder of sending Generals to Congress and to fill other offices of political influence and authority." Speaking of the degeneration of Congress, he asserted that "there are enough Generals, Colonels, Majors, and Captains in that body to form a respectable army, but not enough statesmen to make a good committee." Ben. Hill is not a soldier, and he intends to run for Congress.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Receiver of the Washington Insurance Company, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn, individually and as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and Irene May Gano, his wife; Mary McCunn, wife of the said Thomas McCunn; James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Sarah Long, wife of Joseph Long, and the said Joseph Long; Nancy Barnett, wife of John Barnett, and the said John Barnett; Jane McCrea, wife of James McCrea, and the said James McCrea; Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains; George Hettrick; Margaret W. Hettrick; Martha Hettrick; Mary Hettrick; Sarah Hettrick; Laura Hettrick; Eliza Lecky, wife of John Lecky, and the said John Lecky; Caroline M. Morgan; John K. Waring, and Mary his wife; John M. Gano; Jane W. Gano; Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson; Catherine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner; William McMains, and Susan, his wife; John McMains, and Mary, his wife; Marcus McMains, and Mary, his wife; Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin; the people of the State of New-York; John A. King and Richard King, executors of the last will and testament of Mary King, deceased, and William H. Morgan. Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f18-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES C. GOODHUE and Charles E. Butler, as Trustee of Gerard H. Coster, plaintiffs, against NAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Joseph Smith, Richard Thornton Wilson, George H. C. Salter and Mary E. Salter, his wife, and Albert E. Salter and Ann Salter, his wife, (she being sued by the name of Ann because the plaintiffs are ignorant of her real name,) defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 52 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
ja7-law14wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, State of New-York.—JOHN A. HARTCORN and MORRIS GERSHEL, plaintiffs, against HUGH SHIELDS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Hugh Shields: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 10th day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM STRAUSS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house in said City, on the 10th day of February, 1874.—Dated Feb. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM STRAUSS,
f11-law6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JULES G. TOURNADE and EMANUEL VIREMONDOY, plaintiffs, against ALPHONSE CALICE, as survivor of Calice Bros., defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-nine hundred dollars and forty-six cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Feb. 24, 1874.

MIRON WINSLOW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f25-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

HORACE GRAY,
GEORGE CABOT WARD, } Executors of Richard Warren Weston.
B. FRANK SMITH,
MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.

d17-law6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.

THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
CHARLES V. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
e22-law6mW Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.

GEORGE ACKERMAN,
f18-law6mW Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Ely, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873.

ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix.
n12-law6mW* HENRY C. ELY, Administrator.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 7, at 12 noon, CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. HILDRETH. Freight only.
Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 109 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES	March 7
GLAMORGAN	March 21
PEMBROKE	April 4
ANDES	April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LACHESNEZ	Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, April 4
EUROPE	LEMARIE	Saturday, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Wed., Mar. 4, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.
Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A. M. | Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON......Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE	March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE	March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE	March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, on WEDNESDAY, March 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, E. C. REED, March 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Olympia, Sat'day, March 14
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

CORNWALL, GIBSON	Saturday, March 14
ARRAGON, WESTERN	Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER, to follow.	

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, will sail on TUESDAY, March 10, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, March 4.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL	March 17
CORINTH	April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ACLAS	March 6
ETNA	March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA,

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)	March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	March 19
CUBA, (Havana direct)	March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)......Wed.	March 25

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M.
For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 8 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45, P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawn 2x3 inches.
45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ½ inch thick.
3,600 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.
12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.
1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.
25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 3 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.:

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.
1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Wotherspoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.
500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.
200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.
700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

NAVY PAY OFFICE.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, March 16, 1874, for the delivery of fifty tons of best Russia Hemp at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., with the privilege of taking one hundred tons.

Samples of the Hemp required will be furnished by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, and also can be seen in this office. The Hemp must be equal to these samples in every respect, and subject to the usual inspection after delivery.

All Hemp rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and will be at his risk until removed.

The price of the Hemp offered in the bid must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM-TUG.

Sealed proposals for building a steam-tug will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, March 9, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 3 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.
11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
1,350 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up premises Nos. 222 and 224 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for Primary School No. 33.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the desks and other furniture required for said school.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for dividing the gallery rooms in primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up, for school purposes, premises on the south side of 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and premises on the north side of 124th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the schools that are to occupy said premises.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made.* The CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *These organs are the best made in the United States.*

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS

have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low *for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments.* Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in every City and County in the* United States *and* Canada. *A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 1,262.—In Bankruptcy.—At the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1874.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: Robert J. Hubbard and Andrew J. Hennion, the Assignees in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the New-York Mail Steam-ship Company, bankrupt, above named, having applied to the court for an order authorizing them to discontinue a certain suit in Equity, brought by them, as such assignees, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit, against James A. Raynor, George Bell, and others, for a discovery of the facts relative to the sale and transfer of the steam-ships Merrimac and Mississippi, formerly belonging to the said The New-York Mail Steam-ship Company, and for relief. And an order having been made in the said bankruptcy on the 13th day of December, 1871, referring it to the undersigned, the Register in charge of this bankruptcy, to take proof relative to the matters in the said petition contained, and report his opinion as to the propriety of making an order authorizing the said assignees to discontinue the said suit, and proof having been taken before the undersigned relative to the said matters: Notice is hereby given to the creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate in bankruptcy of the said The New-York Mail Steam-ship Company, bankrupt, that a final hearing of the said reference will be had before the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, where and when such creditors or other persons in interest may present their objections, if any, to the making of the order applied for by the said assignees in this petition aforesaid.—Dated March 3, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN SCHWAB and SAMUEL SCHWAB, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nathan Schwab and Samuel Schwab, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MICHAEL JACOBS, Attorney for Bankrupts, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway.
f18-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by William H. St. John, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1874.

mh4-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,539.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. St. John, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1874.

MICHAEL CANFIELD, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW* No. 79 Cedar street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. YOUNG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph F. Young, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874.

STEPHEN V. WHITE, Assignee,
f25-law3wW* No. 3 Wall st., New-York.